THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

REVIEWS

Pierce Penniless's Supplication to the Devil. By Thomas Nash. *With Introduction and Notes.* By J. Payne Collier, Esq. Reprinted for the Shakespeare Society.

As a specimen of early smoothness of style and command of the English language, this work is interesting, and well worthy of perusal; nor is it less remarkable as an instance of literary perversity and unreasonableness. The tribe of lettered grumblers, who rail

> On Lady Fortune in good terms—
> In good set terms,

and who think themselves the butts of the world's malicious shafts, whenever they cannot get more than the market price for the products of their brains, stand, indeed, in little need of Nash's lamentations to uphold them in their mistaken calculations; but it is curious to see the prejudice concerning neglected merit and contempt of literature, reproduced in ages the most different: even in this century of political economy, it is still part and parcel of established order; so that to question any scribbler's right to consider himself an exceedingly ill-treated gentleman, because he has not yet by his labours become a "lord indeed, and not a tinker, nor Christopher Sly," is to run a serious risk of passing for disaffected to Church and State, to say nothing of banishment to a literary Coventry.

To those unacquainted with Nash's quaint piece of satire, it may be necessary to premise, that Pierce Penniless represents genius at odds with fortune—an author without a patron or a penny (miserable alliteration!), and his supplication, addressed to the Devil, is to the effect, that he will be graciously pleased to send the demon Avarice to replenish his pocket, and to purge the town of the deadly sins, which, it would seem, had left no ground within it for the sin of bookmaking to stand upon. Whether in writing his diatribe, Nash intended mainly to attack the patrons of literature, or to expatiate on the general morality of his times, is not very clear: perhaps he meant a little of both, perhaps only to make a saleable book, that "the poore tenement of his purse" might no longer continue to be "the Devil's dauncing schoole." But whatever his design, the tune he harps upon is the old complaint of neglected scholarship; and a more decisive proof of the unfoundedness of the notion is not to be had or desired, than this its reappearance in all states of society. The error involved in the complaint of literary ill-usage is twofold: first, that there is any necessary connexion between merit and money, beyond that, like Macedon and Monmouth, they both begin with an M; and this mistake is the more unpardonable, because literary men are ever gibing and mouthing against the money makers as ignorant, dull, and unworthy. If money be at once so desirable and so accessible a good, why not turn aside and adopt its pursuit? or if, on the other hand, literature and philosophy be in their nature so exalted above the care for the creature comforts, why not embrace them cheerfully and heartily, with all their consequences? But the second mistake is more unreasonable still; and that is, the laying to the charge of literature that poverty, which has been, in so many instances, the consequence of the complainant's own misconduct. "Having tyred my youth with follie," says Pierce, "and surfeited my minde with vanitee, I began, at length, to look back to repentance, and addresse my endeavours to prosperitie:" and this is too often the history of "unrequited merit." The union between true genius and conduct is sufficiently rare, on account of the passionate character of the energetic and imaginative temperaments; but a long prevalent neglect of moral developement in the schools and universities of Europe, carried the same tendency to fitful irregularities among the commoner *literati*, who traded only on acquirements. Literary men, therefore, pretended too generally to be men of wit and pleasure on town; and when they had forfeited independence by debt, and disgraced learning by vice, they turned round on fortune, and abused the public for the well-merited contempt which they failed not to encounter. Thus our friend Pierce:—

"This is the lamentable condition of our times, that men of arte must seek almes of cormorants, and those that deserue best, to be kept vnder by dunces, who count it a policie to keep them bare, because they shuld follow their books the better; thinking, belike, that as preferment hath made themselves idle, that were earst painfull in meaner places, so it would likewise slacken the endeauours of those students, that as yet strive to excell in hope of aduancement. A good pollicie to suppresse superfluous liberalitie; but, had it been practised when they were promoted, the yeomandry of the realme had been better to passe than it is, and one droane should not haue driuen so manie bees from theyr honie-combes."

The whole complaint, indeed, exhibits the abject state of the mind in which it originated, and the cause is, perhaps, to be found in the eleemosynary education by which, on the revival of learning, scholars were wont to be raised. The time is not far back, when even the Church was indebted very principally to that source; of which Swift is a salient instance. Even Fielding displays the chaplain in the great man's house, as no better than a domestic servant, and a proper match for my lady's maid. From this cause probably arose the wretched abuse of dedications, and that cringing to the great, which certainly went far to justify the aristocratic conceit of the superiority of rank to learning.

Pierce not only charges the patrons of his day with avarice, but with ignorance also.

"What is the cause? how am I crost? or whence is this curse? Euen from hence, that men that should employ such as I am, are enamoured of their owne wits, and thinke whateuer they doo is excellent, though it be neuer so scurvie; that learning (of the ignorant) is rated after the value of the inke and paper; and a scriuener better paid for an obligation, than a scholler for the best poeme he can make; that euerie grosse brainde idiot is suffered to come into print, who, if hee set foorth a pamphlet of the praise of pudding pricks, or write a treaties of Tom Thumme, or the exployts of Vntrusse, it is bought vp thicke and three-folde, when better things lye dead. * * Belecue me, gentlemen, (for some crosse mishappes haue taught me experience) there is not that strict obseruation of honour, which hath been heretofore. Men of great calling take it of merit to haue their names eternisht by poets; and whatsoeuer pamphlet or dedication encounters them, they put it vp their sleeues, and scarce giue him thankes that presents it. Much better is it for those golden pennes to raise such vngratefull peasants from the dung-hill of obscuritie, and make them equal in fame to the worthies of olde, when their doating selfe-loue shall challenge it of dutie, and not onely giue them nothing themselues, but impouerish liberalitie in others."

But if such were, indeed, the patrons of literature in general, what were the slaves who stooped to eulogize them? The life of Dryden is one long answer to the question. Observe how grossly Pierce himself mistakes this matter:

"But cap and thanks is all our courtiers payment; wherefore, I would counsell my frends to be more considerate in their dedications, and not cast away so many months labour vppon a clowne that knowes not how to vse a scholler; for what reason haue I to bestow any of my wit vpon him, that will bestow none of his wealth vpon me? Alas! it is an easie matter for a goodlie tall fellow, that shines in his silkes, to come and out face a poore simple pedant in a thred-bare cloake, and tell him his booke is prety, but at this time he is not prouided for him. Marrie, about two or three daies hence, if he come that way, his page shal say he is not within, or els he he is so busie with my L. How-call-ye-him, and my L. What-call-ye-him, that he may not be spoken withall. These are the common courses of the world, which euery man priuately murmures at, but none dares openly vpbraid, because the most artists are base minded: like the Indians, that haue store of gold & precious stones at commaund, yet are ignorant of their value, and therefore let the Spaniards, the Englishmen, & euery one load their ships with them without molestation: so they, enioying and possessing the puritie of knowledge, (a treasure farre richer than the Indian mynes) let euerie proud Thraso be pertaker of their perfections, repaying them no profit, and gyld himself with the titles they giue him, when he wil scarce return them a good word for their labor. Giue an ape but a nut, and he wil looke your head for it; or a dog a bone, and hele wag his tayle; but giue me one of my young masters a booke, and he will put off his hat and blush, and so goe his way."

Here is a plain profession of the learned man's own estimate of himself and his wares—glory for gold—honour for a mess of pottage! It is not for the love of truth, nor for an admiration of virtue, that he praises, but through a regard for sordid gain; yet is such base and mean conduct to be esteemed; and the chapman to be abused for knowing the true value of the goods he bids for, and striving to get his pennyworth for his penny.

Connected with the same charitable education, were the coarseness of manners prevalent among scholars, and that addiction to low vices, which the discipline of the universities was little careful to control, and which tended still further to lower the popular estimate of the literary character. Even to the days of "slashing Bentley," and the dogmatic Warburton, controversialists were the laughing-stock of better bred men, for the intemperance and invective in which they delighted to indulge.

But had it been otherwise—had education been given on wiser plans—the mistake would not have been less, that regards literature, in its relation to money, as more than a qualification to enter upon the learned professions. There is nothing in literature which should remove it beyond the ordinary laws regulating the remuneration of labour. The commercial value of learning, as of art, and all other things, is, as we said of the Art-Union prizes, just so much money as 'twill bring, and no more; and to confound this with its value in use, with its intrinsic excellence, is the miscalculation of ignorance and vanity. One or two extraordinary instances may be cited, in which learned men received not merely large pecuniary rewards, but great personal consideration, from patronizing princes; but the commodity was then scarce, and the wealthy purchased this object of desire as they purchased their gems, at a price proportioned to its rarity. Besides, the general ignorance of society made learning pass for wisdom; and by this opinion it really became a power possessing valuable consideration. All this, however, was but an accident; the diffusion of knowledge, which printing introduced, while it raised the public, lowered in a corresponding degree, its teachers, by rendering acquirements easier of access, and by making the depositaries of them more numerous. By widening the circle of readers, too, the quality of reading in demand became less recondite: wit was substituted for knowledge, amusement was adopted in place of improvement as an end; and by the time that authorship became a trade, the literary character had sunk into considerable disrepute. Grub Street, though taken for a reproach of poverty, was, in reality, as much the symbol of bankrupt wits, as of bankrupt fortunes.

In this state of society, authorship required less genius and less learning; and on that account alone, would justly be esteemed as a less ennobling profession. It thus frequently became the desperate resource of those who had none other; insomuch that the book trade had scarcely received its first developements, when authorship became miserably overstocked, and the commodity a drug in the market.

The intervention of the bookseller, with the application of capital to the trade, was, notwithstanding, an element of literary prosperity. If Milton obtained only five pounds for his poem, while Scott and Byron obtained a guinea per line, it was the extension of the trade in books that made the difference. These latter halcyon times have already passed away. A demand for inferior articles has divided the current of authorship into new and more humble channels. The mere power of writing, unaccompanied by other gifts, has ceased to be distinctive; and any one possessed of a quire of paper can compete for its honours and emoluments. More money can be raised from the public by a limited but quick return upon worthless literature, than by the more extensive but tardy income of standard productions; and there has ensued a consequent rush to supply this demand, that for the moment has contributed to lower both the consideration for literary talent and its money value.

It is thus pretty clear, that the whining about neglected merit, is not only in a great degree unfounded, but that the Pierce Pennilesses were, in all ages, far from being the most respectable aspirants to literary distinction. With respect to a more fashionable complaint in the present day, governmental neglect, and the withholding of state honours from men of learning, that is a truth of more general import. All classes, that have not parliamentary interest, or cannot give a *quid pro quo*, are defrauded of their fair share of these rewards: it is a common evil. With respect, however, even to that, public opinion is in a state of progressive amendment: at no time had good literature more solid consideration than at present; at no time were its representatives, according to their respective personal claims, more freely accepted on a footing of equality with the highest. But, to the honour of humanity be it said, conduct goes far in regulating the author's position in society; and there is little risk of a scampish Aretine meeting with toleration or fellowship. If, indeed, there still remains any cause for complaint respecting the position of literary men among the classes of society, it must be attributed as much to the absence of self-respect in the writer, as to assumption on the part of rank and wealth. The *sane superbiam quæsitam meritis* seems very often to be forgotten; and the desire for high associations is mixed with such parasitic toadyism as is incompatible with self-respect. If literature be a distinction, if genius be nature's own aristocracy, and if philosophy be a benefactress to mankind, why should their representatives voluntarily take their place below the salt, and look up where they should look down? *Qui invidet, minor est:* they have judged themselves. For the rest, if wealth be an object, the counting-house and the exchange are open to all the world; or if these won't do, *Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum.*

Life in Mexico, during a Residence of Two Years in that Country. By Madame C—— de la B——. Part I. Chapman & Hall.

THERE was little need for the brief recommendation which Mr. Prescott, the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella, has prefixed to this book, so well is it calculated to make its own way. "The sex" is literally fast becoming a thousand strong! Mrs. Jameson in her birch-bark canoe, Mrs. Dalkeith Holmes on her horse, the Lady of the Baltic in her sledge—to say nothing of Idlers in Italy, Mediterranean yachters, and such foreign members of the sisterhood as Madame Dudevant and the Countess Hahn Hahn—make up a phalanx of tourists, before whose bright eyes and pleasant tongues we men must needs quail;—even though we number Borrows and Heads and Puckler Muskaus and Köhls, in our squadron! Here, the wife of a Spanish Ambassador permits the publication of journals written in a land hitherto unvisited by any one gifted with so keen an eye and so pleasant a pen; and we call on all to do admiring homage to the lively talents of Madame Calderon de la Barca. She begins her sketches on board the *Norma*, which conveyed her from New York to Havana, and bore an amusing freightage of Mexican varieties. But a voyage and its *dramatis personæ* have been often described; not so the Havana, the first glimpse of which produced a favourable impression:—

"Last evening, as we entered the beautiful bay, every thing struck us as strange and picturesque. The soldiers of the garrison, the prison built by General Tacon, the irregular houses with their fronts painted red or pale blue, and with the cool but uninhabited look produced by the absence of glass windows; the merchant ships and large men-of-war; vessels from every port in the commercial world, the little boats gliding amongst them with their snow-white sails, the negroes on the wharf—nothing European. The heat was great, that of a July day, without any freshness in the air."

Other hurried sketches are not to be passed over:—

"We adjourned to the balcony, where the air was delightful, a cool evening breeze having suddenly sprung up. A large ship, full sail, and various barks, passed the Marro. There were negroes with bare legs walking on the wall, carrying parcels, &c.; volantes passing by with their black-eyed occupants, in full dress, short sleeves, and flowers in their hair; well-dressed, martial-looking Spanish soldiers marching by, and making tolerably free remarks upon the ladies in the volantes. * *

"17th.—Yesterday we went to see the procession of the patron saint, San Cristobal, from the balconies of the Yntendencia. It is a fine, spacious building, and, together with the Captain-General's palace, stands in the Plaza de Armas, which was crowded with negroes and negresses, all dressed in white, with white muslin and blonde mantillas, framing and showing off their dusky physiognomies. Two regiments, with excellent bands of music, conducted the procession, composed of monks and priests. San Cristobal, a large figure with thick gold legs, surrounded by gold angels with gold wings, was carried by to the music of '*Suoni la tromba*,' to which were adapted the words of a hymn in praise of Liberty. We attended mass in the morning in the Church of San Felipe, and entered, preceded, according to custom, by a little negro footman carrying a piece of carpet. There were few people in the church, but the grouping was picturesque. The black faces of the negresses, with their white mantillas and white satin shoes; the black silk dresses and black lace mantillas of the Havana ladies, with their white faces and black eyes, and little liveried negroes standing behind them; the officers, music, and long-bearded priests—all were very effective."

"Of course, I could not leave Havana without devoting one morning to shopping. The shops have most seducing names—Hope, Wonder, Desire, &c. * * A great ball given us by the Countess F——a, last evening, was really superb. The whole house was thrown open—there was a splendid supper, quantities of refreshments, and the whole select aristocracy of Havana. Diamonds on all the women, jewels and orders on all the men, magnificent lustres and mirrors, and a capital band of music in the gallery. * * Walking through the rooms after supper, we were amused to see the negroes and negresses helping themselves plentifully to the sweetmeats, uncorking and drinking fresh bottles of Champagne, and devouring everything on the supper tables, without the slightest concern for the presence either of their master or mistress; in fact, behaving like a multitude of spoilt children, who are sure of meeting with indulgence, and presume upon it."

We must skip the voyage from Havana to Vera Cruz, though it included a *Norte*—one of those sea-wonders more exciting than agreeable. Vera Cruz wore an aspect as repellant as that of the Havana had been inviting:—

"Anything more melancholy, *délabré* and forlorn, than the whole appearance of things as we drew near, cannot well be imagined. On one side, the fort, with its black and red walls: on the other, the miserable, black-looking city, with hordes of large black birds, called *sopilotes*, hovering over some dead carcass or flying heavily along in search of carrion. Still, as the goal of our voyage, even its dreary aspect was welcome, and the very hills of red sand by which it is surrounded, and which look like the deserts of Arabia, appeared inviting. * * A singular spectacle the wharf presented. A crowd, as far as the eye could reach, of all ages and sexes of Vera Cruzians (and a very curious set they seemed to be), were assembled to witness his Excellency's arrival. Some had no pantaloons; and others, to make up for their neighbours' deficiencies, had two pair—the upper slit up the side of the leg, Mexican fashion. All had large hats, with silver or bead rolls, and every tinge of dark complexion, from the pure Indian, upwards. Some dresses were entirely composed of rags, clinging together by the attraction of cohesion; others had only a few holes to let in the air. All were crowding, jostling, and nearly throwing each other into the water, and gazing with faces of intense curiosity."

The moment of departure from this doleful city was eagerly welcomed. The breakfast halt affords us a glimpse of a Mexican celebrity. This is Santa Anna, the *ci-devant* President:—

"A gentlemanly, good-looking, quietly-dressed, rather melancholy-looking person, with one leg, apparently somewhat of an invalid, and to us the most interesting person in the group. He has a sallow complexion, fine dark eyes, soft and penetrating, and an interesting expression of face. * * C——n gave him a letter from the Queen, written under the supposition of his being still President, with which he seemed much pleased, but merely made the innocent observation, 'How very well the Queen writes!' It was only now and then, that the expression of his eye was startling, especially when he spoke of his leg, which is cut off below the knee. He speaks of it frequently, like Sir John Ramorny of his bloody hand, and when he gives an account of his wound, and alludes to the French on that day, his countenance assumes that air of bitterness which Ramorny's may have exhibited when speaking of 'Harry the Smith.' Otherwise, he made himself very agreeable, spoke a great deal of the United States, and of the persons he had known there, and in his manners was quiet and gentlemanlike, and altogether a more polished hero than I had expected to see. To judge from the past, he will not long remain in his present state of inaction, besides having within him, according to Zavala, 'a principle of action for ever impelling him forward.'"

As the day, and the journey, went on, the scenery became lovely:—

"It was difficult to believe, as we journeyed on, that we were now in the midst of December. The air was soft and balmy. The heat, without being oppressive, that of a July day in England. The road through a succession of woody country; trees covered with every variety of blossom, and loaded with the most delicious tropical fruits; flowers of every colour filling the air with fragrance, and the most fantastical profusion of parasitical plants intertwining the branches of the trees, and flinging their bright blossoms over every bough. Palms, cocoas, oranges, lemons, succeeded one another, and at one turn of the road, down in a lovely green valley, we caught a glimpse of an Indian woman, with her long hair, resting under the shade of a lofty tree, beside a running stream—an Oriental picture. Had it not been for the dust and the jolting, nothing could have been more delightful. As for Don Miguel, with his head out of the window, now desiring the coachman to go more quietly, now warning us to prepare for a jolt, now pointing out everything worth looking at, and making light of all difficulties, he was the very best

conductor of a journey I ever met with. His hat of itself was a curiosity to us; a white beaver with immense brim, lined with thick silver tissue, with two large silver rolls and tassels round it. One circumstance must be observed by all who travel in Mexican territory. There is not one human being or passing object to be seen that is not in itself a picture, or which would not form a good subject for the pencil. The Indian women with their plaited hair, and little children slung to their backs, their large straw hats, and petticoats of two colours—the long strings of arrieros with their loaded mules, and swarthy, wild-looking faces—the chance horseman who passes with his *sarape* of many colours, his high ornamented saddle, Mexican hat, silver stirrups and leathern boots—all is picturesque. Salvator Rosa and Hogarth might have travelled here to advantage, hand-in-hand; Salvator for the sublime, and Hogarth taking him up where the sublime became the ridiculous. At La Calera, we had a distant view of the sea. Occasionally we stopped to buy oranges fresh from the trees, pine-apples, and granaditas, which are like Brobdignagian gooseberries, the pulp enclosed in a very thick, yellow, or green rind, and very refreshing."

It is customary for travellers from Vera Cruz to stop for a few hours' rest at the Plan del Rio; but Madame Calderon had resolved to sleep at Jalapa—and so went on—the air becoming cold as the party mounted the hills:—

"The cold increased, and at last by the moonlight, we had a distinct view of the Peak of Orizava, with his white nightcap on (excuse the simile, suggested by extreme sleepiness), the very sight enough to make one shiver. As we approached Jalapa, the scene was picturesque. The escort had put on their *sarapes*, and with their high helmets and feathers, went galloping along and dashing amongst the trees and shrubs. Orizava and the Cofre de Perote shone white in the distance, while a delicious swell of flowers, particularly of roses, gave token of the land through which we were passing. It was nearly two in the morning when we reached Jalapa, tired to death, and shivering with cold. Greatly we rejoiced as we rattled through its mountainous streets, and still more when we found ourselves in a nice clean inn, with brick floors and decent small beds, and everything prepared for us. The sight of a fire would have been too much luxury; however, they gave us some hot tea, and very shortly after, I at least can answer for myself, that I was in bed, and enjoying the most delightful sleep that I have had since I left New York."

A daylight inspection increased the liking of our authoress for Jalapa:—

"After breakfast we walked out, accompanied by various gentlemen of the place. The town consists of little more than a few steep streets, very old, with some large and excellent houses, the best as usual belonging to English merchants, and many to those of Vera Cruz, who come to live in or near Jalapa, during the reign of the '*Vomito*.' There are some old churches, a very old convent of Franciscan monks and a well-supplied market-place. Everywhere there are flowers—roses creeping over the old walls, Indian girls making green garlands for the virgin and saints, flowers in the shops, flowers at the windows, but, above all, everywhere one of the most splendid mountain views in the world. The Cofre de Perote, with its dark pine forests and gigantic *chest* (a rock of porphyry which takes that form), and the still loftier snow-white peak of Orizava, tower above all the others, seeming like the colossal guardians of the land. The intervening mountains, the dark cliffs and fertile plains, the thick woods of lofty trees clothing the hills and the valleys; a glimpse of the distant ocean; the surrounding lanes shaded by fruit trees: aloes, bananas, chirimoyas, mingled with the green liquidamber, the flowering myrtle, and hundreds of plants and shrubs and flowers of every colour and of delicious fragrance, all combine to form one of the most varied and beautiful scenes that the eye can behold. Then Jalapa itself, so old and gray, and rose-becovered, with a sound of music issuing from every open door and window, and its soft and agreeable temperature, presents even in a few hours, a series of agreeable impressions not easily effaced."

"Once again, making "a good step"—though Puebla, the second city of the Republic, is thereby passed over—we shall give Madame Calderon's first impressions of Mexico.

"But my thoughts, which had wandered three centuries into the past, were soon recalled to the present, by the arrival of an officer in full uniform at the head of his troop, who came out by order of the government to welcome the bearer of the olive branch from ancient Spain, and had been on horseback since the day before, expecting our arrival. As it had begun to rain, the officer, Colonel Miguel Andrade, accepted our offer of taking shelter in the diligence. We had now a great troop galloping along with us, and had not gone far before we perceived, that, in spite of the rain, and that it had already begun to grow dusk, there were innumerable carriages and horsemen, forming an immense crowd, all coming out to welcome us. Shortly after the diligence was stopped, and we were requested to get into a very splendid carriage, all crimson and gold, with the arms of the republic, the eagle and nopal, embroidered in gold on the roof inside, and drawn by four handsome white horses. In the midst of this immense procession of troops, carriages, and horsemen, we made our entry into the city of Montezuma. The scenery on this side of Mexico is arid and flat, and where the waters of the Lagunas, covered with their gay canoes, once surrounded the city, forming canals through its streets, we now see melancholy marshy lands, little enlivened by great flights of wild duck and water-fowl. But the bleakness of the natural scenery was concealed by the gay appearance of the procession—the scarlet and gold uniforms, the bright-coloured sarapes, the dresses of the gentlemen (most, I believe, Spaniards), with their handsome horses, high Mexican saddles, gold-embroidered *anqueras*, generally of black fur, their Mexican hats, ornamented with gold, richly furred jackets, pantaloons with hanging silver buttons, stamped-leather boots, silver stirrups, and graceful mangas, with black or coloured velvet capes. At the gates of Mexico the troops halted, and three enthusiastic cheers were given as the carriage entered. It was now nearly dusk, and the rain was falling in torrents, yet we met more carriages full of ladies and gentlemen, which joined the others. We found that a house in the suburbs at Buenavista, had been taken for us *provisoirement* by the kindness of the Spaniards, especially of a rich merchant who accompanied us in the carriage, Don M——l M——z del C——o; consequently we passed all through Mexico before reaching our destination, always in the midst of the crowd, on account of which, and of the ill-paved streets, we went very slowly. Through the rain and the darkness we got an occasional faint lamp-light glimpse of high buildings, churches, and convents. Arrived, at length, in the midst of torrents of rain, C——n got out of the carriage, and returned thanks for his reception, giving some ounces to the sergeant for the soldiers. We then entered the house, accompanied by the Mexican officer, and by a large party of Spaniards. * * By daylight we find our house very pretty, with a large garden adjoining, full of flowers, and rose-bushes in the courtyard, but being all on the ground-floor, it is somewhat damp, and the weather, though beautiful, is so cool in the morning, that carpets, and I sometimes think even a *soupçon* of fire, would not be amiss. The former we shall soon procure, but there are neither chimneys nor grates, and I have no doubt a fire would be disagreeable for more than an hour or so in the morning. The house stands alone, with a large court before it, and opposite to it passes the great stone aqueduct, a magnificent work of the Spaniards, though not more so, probably, than those which supplied the ancient Tenochtitlan with water. Behind it we see nothing but several old houses, with trees, so that we seem almost in the country. To the right is one large building with garden and olive ground, where the English legation formerly lived, a palace in size, since occupied by Santa Anna, and which now belongs to Señor Perez Galvez; a house which we shall be glad to have, if the proprietor will consent to let it. But what most attracts our attention, are the curious and picturesque groups of figures which we see from the windows—men bronze colour with nothing but a piece of blanket thrown round them, carrying lightly on their heads earthen basins, precisely the colour of their own skin, so that they look altogether like figures of terra cotta; these basins filled with sweetmeats or white pyramids of grease (*mantequilla*); women with robosos, short petticoats of two colours, generally all in rags, yet with a lace border appearing on their under garment; no stockings, and dirty white satin shoes, rather shorter than their small brown feet; gentlemen on horseback, with their Mexican saddles and sarapes; lounging *leperos*, moving bundles of rags, coming to the windows and begging with a most piteous but false sounding whine, or lying under the arches and lazily inhaling the air and the sunshine, or sitting at the door for hours, basking in the sun, or under the shadow of the wall; Indian women, with their tight petticoat of dark stuff and tangled hair, plaited with red ribbon, laying down their baskets to rest, and meanwhile deliberately *examining* the hair of their copper-coloured offspring. We have enough to engage our attention for the present."

That the Mexicans are what Galt's Mrs. Pringle called "substantial hands at a civility," Madame Calderon had early occasion to observe.

"Some Mexican visits appear to me to surpass in duration all that one can imagine of a visit, rarely lasting less than one hour, and sometimes extending over a great part of the day. And gentlemen, at least, arrive at no particular time. If you are going to breakfast, they go also—if to dinner, the same—if you are asleep, they wait till you awaken—if out, they call again. An indifferent sort of man, whose name I did not even hear, arrived yesterday a little after breakfast, sat still, and walked in to a late dinner with us! These should not be called visits, but visitations, though I trust they do not often occur to that extent. An open house and an open table for your friends, which includes every passing acquaintance; these are merely Spanish habits of hospitality transplanted."

A subsequent glimpse of manners may be here inserted.

"It grows late—a carriage enters the courtyard—a visit. There is no romance here. Men and women are the same everywhere, whether enveloped in the graceful mantilla, or wearing Hecbault's last—whether wrapt in Spanish cloak, or Mexican sarape, or Scottish plaid. The manners of the ladies here are extremely kind, but Spanish etiquette and compliments are beyond measure tiresome. After having embraced each lady who enters, according to the fashion, which after all seems cordial, to say the least of it, and seated the lady of most consequence on the right side of the sofa, a point of great importance, the following dialogue is *de rigueur*:—'How are you? are you well?' 'At your service; and you?' 'Without novelty (sin novedad) at your service.' 'I am rejoiced; and how are you, Señora?' 'At your disposal; and you?' 'A thousand thanks; and the Señor?' 'At your service, without novelty,' &c. &c. &c. Besides, before sitting down, there is 'Pray be seated.' 'Pass first, Señorita.' 'No, madam, pray pass first.' '*Vaya*, well, to oblige you, without further ceremony; I dislike compliments and etiquette.' And it is a fact that there is no real etiquette, but the most perfect *laissez aller* in the world. All these are mere words, tokens of good will. If it is in the morning, there is the additional question of 'How have you passed the night?' And the answer, 'In your service.' Even in Mexico, the weather affords a legitimate opening for a conversational battery, but this chiefly when it rains or looks dull, which, occasioning surprise, gives rise to observation. Besides, a slight change in the degree of heat or cold, which we would not observe, they comment upon. The visit over, the ladies re-embrace, the lady of the house following her guest to the top of the staircase, and again compliments are given and received. 'Madam, you know that my house is at your disposal.' 'A thousand thanks, madam. Mine is at yours, and though useless, know me for your servant, and command me in every thing that you may desire.' 'Adieu, I hope you may pass a good night,' &c. &c. &c. At the bottom of the first landing-place the visitors again turn round to catch the eye of the lady of the house, and the adieus are repeated. All this, which struck me at first, already appears quite natural, and would scarce be worth mentioning, but as affording a contrast to our slight and indifferent manner of receiving and taking leave of our guests. All the ladies address each other, and are addressed by gentlemen, by their

Christian names, and those who have paid me more than one or two visits, use the same familiar mode of address to me. Amongst women I rather like this, but it somewhat startles my ideas of the fitness of things to hear a young man address a married woman as Maria, Antonia, Anita, &c. However, things must be taken as they are meant, and as no familiarity is intended, none should be supposed."

On the other hand, the outer world of citizens is offensively intrusive.

"Whilst I am writing a horrible lépero, with great leering eyes, is looking at me through the windows, and performing the most extraordinary series of groans, displaying at the same time a hand with two long fingers, probably the other three tied in. 'Senorita! Senorita! For the love of the most Holy Virgin! For the sake of the most pure blood of Christ! By the miraculous Conception!'—The wretch! I dare not look up, but I feel that his eyes are fixed upon a gold watch and seals lying on the table. That is the worst of a house on the ground floor.... There come more of them! A paralytic woman mounted on the back of a man with a long beard. A sturdy-looking individual, who looks as if, were it not for the iron bars, he would resort to more effective measures, is holding up a *deformed foot*, which I verily believe is merely fastened back in some extraordinary way. What groans! what rags! what a chorus of whining! This concourse is probably owing to our having sent them some money yesterday. I try to take no notice, and write on as if I were deaf. I must walk out of the room, without looking behind me, and send the porter to disperse them. There are no bell-ropes in these parts.... I come back again to write, hardly recovered from the start that I have just got. I had hardly written the last words, when I heard a footstep near me, and, looking up, lo! there was my friend with *the foot*, standing within a yard of me, his hand stretched out for alms! I was so frightened, that for a moment I thought of giving him my watch, to get rid of him. However, I glided past him with a few unintelligible words, and rushed to call the servants; sending him some money by the first person who came. The porter, who had not seen him pass, is now dispersing the crowd. What vociferous exclamations! A—— has come in, and drawn the curtains, and I think they are going off."

The street cries are various, and some of them almost as tempting, though less poetically worded than those recorded by Mr. Lane, in his book on Egypt:—

"There are an extraordinary number of street-cries in Mexico, which begin at dawn and continue till night, performed by hundreds of discordant voices, impossible to understand at first; but Señor —— has been giving me an explanation of them, until I begin to have some distinct idea of their meaning. At dawn you are awakened by the shrill and desponding cry of the Carbonero, the coalmen, Carbon! Señor,' which, as he pronounces it, sounds like 'Carbosiu!' Then the grease-man takes up the song, 'Mantiquilla! lard! lard! at one real and a half.' 'Salt beef! good salt beef! ('Cecina buena!') interrupts the butcher in a hoarse voice. 'Hay cebo-o-o-o-o-o?' This is the prolonged and melancholy note of the woman who buys kitchen-stuff, and stops before the door. Then passes by the *cambista*, a sort of Indian she-trader or exchanger, who sings out, 'Tejocotes por venas de chile?' a small fruit which she proposes exchanging for hot peppers. No harm in that. A kind of ambulating pedlar drowns the shrill treble of the Indian cry. He calls aloud upon the public to buy needles, pins, thimbles, shirt-buttons, tape, cotton-balls, small mirrors, &c. He enters the house, and is quickly surrounded by the women, young and old, offering him the tenth part of what he asks, and which, after much haggling he accepts. Behind him stands the Indian with his tempting baskets of fruit, of which he calls out all the names, till the cook or housekeeper can resist no longer, and putting her head over the balustrade, calls him up with his bananas, and oranges, and granaditas, &c. A sharp note of interrogation is heard, indicating that something is hot, and must be snapped up quickly before it cools. 'Gorditas de horna caliente?' 'Little fat cakes from the oven, hot?' This is in a female key, sharp and shrill. Follows the mat-seller. 'Who wants mats from Puebla? mats of five yards?' These are the most matinal cries. At mid-day the beggars begin to be particularly importunate, and their cries, and prayers, and long recitations, form a running accompaniment to the other noises. Then above all rises the cry of 'Honey-cakes!' 'Cheese and honey?' 'Requeson and good honey?' (*Requeson* being a sort of hard curd, sold in cheeses.) Then come the dulce-men, the sellers of sweetmeats, of meringues, which are very good, and of all sorts of candy. 'Caramelos de esperna! bocadillo de coco!' Then the lottery-men, the messengers of fortune, with their shouts of 'The last ticket, yet unsold, for half a real!' a tempting announcement to the lazy beggar, who finds it easier to gamble than to work, and who may have that sum hid about his rags. Towards evening rises the cry of 'Tortillas de cuajada?' 'Curd-cakes?' or, 'Do you take nuts?' succeeded by the night-cry of 'Chesnuts hot and roasted!' and by the affectionate venders of ducks, 'Ducks, oh my soul, hot ducks!' 'Maize-cakes,' &c. &c. As the night wears away, the voices die off, to resume next morning in fresh vigour."

The new year was ushered in with great festivity, a splendid fancy ball being given for the benefit of the poor. At this, Madame Calderon well nigh scandalized past forgiveness the world of Mexico, having chosen the dress of the Poblana peasants, for its prettiness, without an idea that the wearing of such a costume would subject her to evil construction, the class in question bearing but a bad reputation. Fortunately, however, she discovered her mistake in time. The theatre was early visited, and condemned. But Mexico has lions of greater interest in its antiquities. One is the castle of Chapultepec, a short league from the city, with Montezuma's cypress frowning in its court-yard, and a terrace round it commanding a superb view:—

"The whole valley of Mexico lies stretched out as in a map; the city itself, with its innumerable churches and convents; the two great aqueducts which cross the plain; the avenues of elms and poplars which lead to the city; the villages, lakes, and plains which surround it. To the north the magnificent cathedral of Our Lady of Guadalupe—to the south the villages of San Augustin, San Angel, and Tacubaya, which seem imbosomed in trees, and look like an immense garden. And if in the plains below there are many uncultivated fields and many buildings falling to ruin, yet, with its glorious inclosure of mountains, above which tower the two mighty volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, the Gog and Magog of the valley, off whose giant sides great volumes of misty clouds were rolling, and with its turquoise sky for ever smiling on the scene, the whole landscape, as viewed from this height, is one of nearly unparalleled beauty."

Another excursion was to the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, at the foot of the hill of Tepayac, where once stood the temple of Tonantzin, the Mexican Ceres.

Within the city, diversions less familiar than fancy balls, awaited the Ambassadress. She was compelled, we presume, in virtue of her office, to sit through a bull-fight! and honestly confesses, that, the first repugnance over, the scene acquired a certain fascination, which rivetted the eye and the interest. The fancy-ball, to which allusion has been made, was to be paid for by a slight attack of fever. Some will wonder how the ladies of Mexico ever recover, if their doctors be all as elaborate in their behaviour as the Sangrado now to be described:—

"I was attended by a doctor of the country, who seems the most harmless creature imaginable. Every day he felt my pulse, and gave me some little innocent mixture. But what he especially gave me was a lesson in polite conversation. Every day we had the following dialogue, as he rose to take leave:—'Madam! (this by the bedside) I am at your service.' 'Many thanks, sir.' 'Madam! (this at the foot of the bed) know me for your most humble servant.' 'Good morning, sir.' 'Madam! (here he stopped beside a table) I kiss your feet.' 'Sir, I kiss your hand.' 'Madam! (this near the door) my poor house, and all in it, myself, though useless, all I have, is yours.' 'Many thanks, sir.' He turns round and opens the door, again turning round as he does so, 'Adieu, madam! your servant.' 'Adieu, sir.' He goes out, partly reopens the door, and puts in his head, 'Good morning, madam!'"

Some of the fair ones, however, live to a great age, as the reader shall see, and he shall learn, too, what may befall old or young, when the Destroyer at last claims his prey:—

"Before I conclude this letter, I must tell you that I received a visit this morning from a very remarkable character, well known here by the name of *La Güera* (the fair) *Rodriguez*, said to have been many years ago celebrated by Humboldt as the most beautiful woman he had seen in the whole course of his travels. Considering the lapse of time which has passed since that distinguished traveller visited these parts, I was almost astonished when her card was sent up with a request for admission, and still more so to find that in spite of years and of the furrows which it pleases Time to plough in the loveliest faces, La Güera retains a profusion of fair curls without one gray hair, a set of beautiful white teeth, very fine eyes, and great vivacity. * * I found La Güera very agreeable, and a perfect living chronicle. She is married to her third husband, and had three daughters, all celebrated beauties; the Countess de Regla, who died in New York, and was buried in the cathedral there; the Marquesa de Guadalupe, also dead, and the Marquesa de A——a, now a handsome widow. We spoke of Humboldt, and talking of herself as of a third person, she related to me all the particulars of his first visit, and his admiration of her; that she was then very young, though married, and the mother of two children, and that when he came to visit her mother, she was sitting sewing in a corner where the Baron did not perceive her; until talking very earnestly on the subject of cochineal, he inquired if he could visit a certain district where there was a plantation of nopals. 'To be sure,' said La Güera from her corner; 'we can take M. de Humboldt there;' whereupon he first perceiving her, stood amazed, and at length exclaimed, '*Valgame Dios!* who is that girl?' Afterwards he was constantly with her, and more captivated, it is said, by her wit than by her beauty; considering her a sort of western Madame de Staël; all which leads me to suspect that the grave traveller was considerably under the influence of her fascinations, and that neither mines nor mountains, geography nor geology, petrified shells nor *alpenkalkstein*, had occupied him to the exclusion of a slight *stratum* of flirtation. It is a comfort to think that 'sometimes even the great Humboldt nods.' One of La Güera's stories is too original to be lost. A lady of high rank having died in Mexico, her relatives undertook to commit her to her last resting-place, habited according to the then prevailing fashion, in her most magnificent dress, that which she had worn at her wedding. This dress was a wonder of luxury, even in Mexico. It was entirely composed of the finest lace, and the flounces were made of a species of point which cost fifty dollars a *vara* (the Mexican yard). Its equal was unknown. It was also ornamented and looped up at certain intervals with bows of ribbon very richly embroidered in gold. In this dress the Condesa de —— was laid in her coffin, thousands of dear friends crowding to view her beautiful *costume de mort*, and at length she was placed in her tomb, the key of which was intrusted to the sacristan. From the tomb to the opera is a very abrupt transition; nevertheless, both have a share in this story. A company of French dancers appeared in Mexico, a twentieth-rate ballet, and the chief danseuse was a little French damsel, remarkable for the shortness of her robes, her coquetry, and her astonishing pirouettes. On the night of a favourite ballet, Mademoiselle Pauline made her *entrée* in a succession of pirouettes, and poising on her toe, looked round for approbation, when a sudden thrill of horror, accompanied by a murmur of indignation, pervaded the assembly. Mademoiselle Pauline was equipped in the very dress in which the defunct countess had been buried! Lace, point flounces, gold ribbons; impossible to mistake it. Hardly had the curtain dropped, when the little danseuse found herself surrounded by competent authorities, questioning her as to where and how she had obtained her dress. She replied that she had bought it at an

extravagant price from a French *modiste* in the city. She had rifled no tomb, but honestly paid down golden ounces, in exchange for her lawful property. To the modiste's went the officers of justice. She also pleaded innocent. She had bought it of a man who had brought it to her for sale, and had paid him much more than *à poids d'or*, as indeed it was worth. By dint of further investigation, the man was identified, and proved to be the sacristan of San ——. Short-sighted sacristan! He was arrested and thrown into prison, and one benefit resulted from his cupidity, since in order to prevent throwing temptation in the way of future sacristans, it became the custom, after the body had lain in state for some time in magnificent robes, to substitute a plain dress previous to placing the coffin in the vault."

In the tenth letter we come upon details of domestic economy, *apropos* of the settlement of the Embassy. The Mexican houses are complained of by Madame Calderon as too large and unfinished; the tradesmen, as given to the southern vice of overcharging; and servants seem to be even greater plagues in Mexico, than can be "met with elsewhere." Their dress favours personal untidiness: the *reboso* covers a multitude of sins; and this, with the graver additions of idleness, a tendency to change, to cheat, to quarrel, and to assassinate, must be looked for by ladies whose lot is cast in Mexico. The following extract embraces some of the contrasts of life and occupation, which may also fall under the observation of a resident.

"Yesterday, on returning from an evening drive there, having left C—n and several gentlemen who had dined with us, taking coffee and smoking upon the balcony, I found that by good fortune I had escaped being witness of a murder which took place before our door. These gentlemen had observed, for some time, a group of persons, male and female, of the lower class, talking and apparently amusing themselves; sometimes laughing, and at other times disputing and giving each other blows. Suddenly, one of the number, a man, darted out from amongst the others, and tried to escape by clambering over the low wall which supports the arches of the aqueduct. Instantly, and quite coolly, another man followed him, drew his knife, and stabbed him in the back. The man fell backwards with a groan, upon which a woman of the party, probably the murderer's wife, drew out her knife, and stabbed the man several times to the heart, the others, meanwhile, neither speaking nor interfering, but looking on with folded arms, and their usual placid smile of indifference. At the same time, some soldiers appeared in the distance, riding down the street, seeing which, the man and woman who had committed the murder, endeavoured to take shelter in our house. The porter had, fortunately, barred the doors, and the soldiers riding up, took them both into custody. No sensation was excited by this, which is an every-day occurrence. Yesterday I saw a dead man lying near the *Longa* (the Exchange) and nobody took any notice of him. 'You have been engaged in a disagreeable business,' said I to Colonel ——, who had come to pay us a visit, and was still *en grande tenue*, having just returned from the execution of one of his own soldiers, who had stabbed a comrade. 'Yes,' said he, with an air of peculiar gaiety; 'we have just been shooting a little *tambour*.' . . . . We were invited, lately to a 'dia de campo' (a day in the country), a very common amusement here, in which, without any peculiar arrangement or etiquette, a number of people go out to some country place in the environs, and spend the day in dancing, breakfasting, walking about, &c. The music consisted of a band of guitars, from which the performers, common men, and probably self-taught, contrived to draw wonderfully good music, and, in the intervals of dancing, played airs from the Straniera and Puritani. The taste for music is certainly universal, the facilities wonderful, the science nearly at zero. The ladies in general wore neither diamonds nor pearls, but a sort of demi-toilet, which would have been pretty if their dresses had been longer and their shoes not so tight. Some wore bonnets, which are considered full dress. Mexican women, when they sit, have an air of great dignity, and the most perfect repose of feature. They are always to be seen to most advantage on their sofas, in their carriages, or in their boxes at the theatre. There were immensely long tables, covered with Mexican cookery, which I begin to get accustomed to; and a great many toasts were given, and a great quantity of champagne drank. We danced a great deal, quadrilles, waltzes, and Spanish country-dances, walked about in the garden and orchard in the evening, and returned to dance again to the music of the indefatigable guitars, so that it was dusk when all the carriages set off, much about the same time, to bear each other company. . . . . The following day, the Countess C——n having been kind enough to procure an order for permission to visit the *Colegio Vizcaino*, which I was anxious to see, we went there with a large party. This college, founded by the gratuitous charities of Spaniards, chiefly from the province of Biscay, is a truly splendid institution. It is an immense building of stone, in the form of a square, on the model, they say, of the palace of Madrid, and possesses in the highest degree that air of solidity and magnificence which distinguishes the Mexican edifices, and which, together with the width and regularity of the streets, the vastness of the public squares, the total absence of all paltry ornament, the balconies with their balustrades and window-gratings of solid iron and bronze, render Mexico, in spite of its inefficient police, one of the noblest-looking cities in the world. The object of this college is to provide for the education of the children of Spaniards, especially for the descendants of Biscayans, in Mexico; a certain number being admitted upon application to the directors. There are female teachers in all the necessary branches, such as reading, writing, sewing, arithmetic, &c.; but besides this, there is a part of the building with a separate entrance, where the children of the poor, of whatever country, are educated gratis. These spend the day there, and go home in the evening. The others are kept upon the plan of a convent, and never leave the institution while they belong to it; but the building is so spacious and airy, with its great galleries, and vast court and fine fountains, garden and spacious azotea, that the children are perfectly well off. There are *portières* and sisters, pretty much as in a convent; together with an old respectable *Rectora*; and the most perfect order and cleanliness prevails through the whole establishment."

The Romish Church claims a large part in the interest of the Mexicans, and our authoress is happy in describing some of its festivals, with all their pomps and ceremonies. One peculiar feature is the presence of the Indians—a gentle mild-eyed race of worshippers, who gratify their own graceful tastes, and fulfil the demands of their spiritual teachers, by decorating, on such occasions, the sacred edifices with flowers and branches, in extravagant profusion. It is to Mexico again, that the lover of the picturesque must repair, if he desire to see that romantic act of faith,—the profession of a nun,—in all its olden splendour. But these matters, with glimpses of life in the *haciendas*, and a few words, perhaps, touching a revolution—one of those events, to which, like earthquakes, Mexico seems peculiarly liable—must be reserved for a future notice.

Frederick the Great, his Court and Times. Edited by T. Campbell, Esq. Vols. III. and IV. Colburn.

We have little, in the way of general remark on these concluding volumes, to add to what we have already observed concerning the former portion of the work (*Athen.* Nos. 740, 741). They who were not displeased by the first issue, will have little reason to be dissatisfied with the last. It is a like unambitious and unpretending compilation; there is the same abstinence from philosophical investigation, the same effort to present a level and amusing narrative, with a marked leaning to anecdote, in preference to disquisition. If the anonymous writer lays little claim to a place in the higher ranks of historians, he is at least entitled to praise for tact, in hitting off the style of work which is in present demand in the book market.

The third volume takes up its subject at the commencement of the Seven Years' War, by far the most interesting and trying period of Frederick's political and military existence. This war is important in the history of nations, as having definitively fixed the place of Prussia as an independent member of the European community, and as having given stability to a power rendered necessary in that great mosaic, which is known in modern politics by the term balance of power. Two great changes in the political combinations of the times assisted in creating a demand for some such establishment as that of the Prussian monarchy:—first, the rise and progress of the Reformation, which called for some *point d'appui* for the Protestant interest to act upon, in its defence against Catholic Austria; and secondly, the rising influence of Russia in western politics, against which no sufficient barrier could be raised by the small and independent states of the Germanic Confederation. How far these necessities were felt at the time, or entered into the speculations of cabinets, in favour of that instinct of aggrandisement which impelled Prussia to extend its dominions, it is not easy to decide. Probably individual jealousies and interests of a more temporary and selfish character impelled the cabinets, which took part, for or against Prussia, in this great contest; but it is certain, that the force of circumstances pointed in favour of Prussia, and that Frederick availed himself to the utmost of his character of a Protestant monarch; while there can be little doubt that the notion of pitting Prussia against Austria must have grown up, as experience demonstrated its capability for moderating the superiority of Vienna, so heavily felt by all the small potentates.

Giving, however, as much or as little as we please to this speculation, the Seven Years' War must still maintain its interest with the reader of our own days, who recollects the position Prussia held as an opponent of Napoleon, and now holds as an instrument of civilization and progress; while he must feel that the obstinate and heroic resistance of Frederick to foreign confederacies during that protracted struggle, effectually exchanged the titular monarchy into a real and substantive kingdom, consolidated within, and respected abroad. How powerful was the feeling of nationality fostered and developed in those disastrous wars, has since been proved by the facility with which Prussia recovered after the deplorable misfortunes of that war, and again after the still greater calamities of the French revolutionary contest.

As concerns Frederick himself, the Seven Years' War is interesting by the greatness alike of its successes and of its reverses, and by the wonderful energies and resources it called forth. There is, indeed, a striking coincidence of circumstances between Frederick's position at the moment of his greatest depression, with that of Napoleon during his ever memorable campaign for the defence of the French territory against coalesced Europe. Like Napoleon, too, Frederick had succeeded in fixing the attention of Europe on his personal sayings and doings,—in having gained the literary and philosophic power on his side,—and in thus effecting occasionally as much by a *bon mot*, or a characteristic trait of originality, as others attain only by a long series of successful combinations. Out of France there is nothing so essentially anecdotic as the career of Frederick.

The Seven Years' War, as it is seen by the author of the work before us, and in general by the ordinary run of thinkers, is remarkable for the greatness of the contrast between its military actions, with the sudden turns in its fortunes, and the smallness of its results, which were, in brief, but the *status quo ante bellum*. The destruction of human life — the devastation of

thriving and populous countries—were indeed enormous, and they are briefly set forth (though probably with some exaggeration) at the close of the third volume. Thus, on the score of men, it is stated that—

"The king calculates that the war cost him 180,000 soldiers and upwards of 1,500 officers; thirty-one generals and 161 staff-officers had either fallen in battle or died of their wounds. In the whole, the Prussian army lost during the war about 4,000 officers: for accidents and disease carried off about the same number as the sword. The Russians, who had fought four great battles, reckoned their total loss at 120,000 men. That power had not gained any extension of territory, but it had acquired a military reputation in the West, and, what was still more, it had established its authority in Poland. * * The Austrians, who had been engaged in ten battles, had sustained a total loss of 140,000 men, including the garrisons of Breslau and Schweidnitz. The French, by their own calculation, had lost 200,000; the allied English and Germans, 160,000; the Swedes, 25,000; the princes of the empire, 28,000. Thus, Frederick computed the loss of the belligerent powers at 853,000 dead."

The economic losses of this war speak even of a still more deplorable destruction of human happiness.

"'The specie of the country was quite exhausted; the silver plate in the palace of Potsdam, together with the diamond buttons and other decorations of Frederick I., were gone; and the whole kingdom, especially the margravate of Brandenburg, was dreadfully devastated. All the king's enemies had drained his dominions, and levied moreover contributions to the amount of 125 millions of dollars. The fields lay uncultivated for want of cattle and seed-corn, and partly also for want of hands to till them. * * Archenholtz, the historian of the war, and an eye-witness of the miseries which it inflicted, draws a picture so deplorable of the state in which it left Germany in general as almost to exceed belief. 'The sufferings of great part of Germany,' he says, 'had been immense. Whole provinces had been laid waste; and even in those that were not, internal commerce and industry were annihilated; and this too in spite of the large sums which France, England, Russia, and Sweden, had scattered over them, either through their armies or by means of subsidies. The amount of these sums is calculated at 500 million dollars. Great part of Pomerania and Brandenburg was converted into a desert. There were provinces in which scarcely any men were to be found, and where the women were therefore obliged to guide the plough. In others, women were as scarce as men. At every step appeared extensive tracts of uncultivated land, and the most fertile plains in Germany, on the banks of the Oder and the Wesel, looked like the wilds of the Ohio and Oronoko. An officer affirmed that he passed through seven villages in the Hessian dominions, and met with only a single individual—the pastor of one of them.'"

"Such," observes the author, "were the only results of a contest that left all the parties precisely at the point from which they set out;" and far be it from us to underrate the wickedness or the folly thus commemorated. At the present moment more especially it would be well that similar sums total of every war were tabulated, for the information of those who lend themselves to swell the insane war-cry of journalists, and who by their indifference, if not their direct encouragement, abet a very small but active fraction of the European public, in their endeavours to disturb the general peace, on idle punctilios and the falsest pretences.

Still it must not be forgotten that the gains of Prussia as a nation were not of the purely negative character here supposed. The *status quo*, adopted as a basis of peace, was a formal acknowledgment that Prussia had the right of the strongest in favour of its territorial usurpations. The war had effectually decided the main point at issue—to what power Silesia should definitively belong: it had moreover established the character of the Prussian armies, and the claim of the monarchy to the highest consideration of other powers; while by the energies it had called forth at home, and the sacrifices it had occasioned, it hastened forward the civilization of the people, and laid the foundation for that superiority which the Prussian population is now universally allowed to possess over the subjects of the other German states. It is curious now to look back upon the immense results which hinged on the determination and firmness of one individual. Had Frederick, at the moment of his greatest depression, when Russia, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and France, were combined for his destruction,—when, after a signal discomfiture, he slept on a truss of straw, in the ruins of a farm-house, on the field of a lost battle, and when he calmly contemplated the possibility of being driven from his throne—had he at that trying moment yielded to despair, and abandoned the field to his enemies, Prussia, broken up and partitioned among the conquerors, would have disappeared from the map, and the great bulwark of northern barbarism would be wanting to Europe. What difference was thus given to the fortunes of Napoleon it is hardly necessary to mention. Had the genius of Frederick not communicated its spark to the Prussian population, and while it developed their civilization, inspired them with a sentiment of national pride and national independence, that rallying point for Germany had been wanting, which enabled the sons of the Rhine and Danube to pour back the tide of war upon France, and to quench for ever the genius and the ambition of its restless ruler.

But we must leave these greater considerations, and return to the work itself, which has given rise to them. Among the other more important agencies called forth to curb the ambition of Frederick, was that of the antiquated and obsolete Diet of the empire; and there is something piquant in the contrast between the character of the philosophic king and that of the worn out Amphictyonic body thus opposed to him. It is pleasant to conceive the formal self-importance of the officials engaged in conducting the process, and to imagine the Sardonic grin of the devotee of strong battalions. The termination of the adventure is characteristic and amusing:—

"On the 14th of October, the advocate of the council repaired, in the character of an imperial notary, with two witnesses, to the residence of Baron Plotho, the Prussian ambassador at Ratisbon, to serve him with fiscal citation or summons, requiring the attendance of the elector and margrave of Brandenburg, to hear and see himself put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of all his territories, fiefs, grants, rights, immunities, and expectancies. Plotho received the notary in his dressing-gown; and the latter described the interview in an official document to this purport;—'And his excellency Baron Plotho flew into such a violent passion that he could no longer controul himself, but, with trembling hands and flushed face, and extending both arms towards me, at the same time holding the citation in his right hand, he exclaimed—'What! you think to serve it, do you, scoundrel!' I replied that it was my duty as notary, and I must execute it. Nevertheless, he fell upon me with the greatest fury, seized me by the fore-part of my cloak, and cried, 'Will you take it back?' As I declined to do so, he forcibly thrust the citation under the breast of my coat, and still holding me by the cloak, pushed me out of the room, and ordered two of his servants who stood by to fling me down stairs."

To the absurd appeals to public opinion like these, Frederick replied by deeds of valour, military skill, and fortitude in adversity, which gained for him the sympathies of all Europe; and it is worthy of more than a passing remark, that the Prussians already manifested that susceptibility to poetry, that excitable enthusiasm which in the War of the Independence, rendered the song so powerful an instrument of military success. The songs of Gleim, written for the occasion, and popular with the common soldiers, were, in effect, scarcely inferior to those of Theodore Körner.

Another source of Frederick's success was that which he possessed in common with Napoleon, namely, the power of playing on the passions of the soldiers, and of urging them, by a word, to the most desperate actions. It is curious to reflect how closely the exercise of this sort of personal influence is allied to charlatanism, and yet how essentially it differs in its results. There is no power exerted by a general more mighty in the hands of a genius, none more contemptible and ridiculous when attempted by imitative mediocrity. The whole narrative of the war abounds in the most striking traits of this influence exercised by the King over his soldiers—men, by the bye, often recruited from foreign countries, and almost always of the rudest and most demoralized classes. The following anecdote occurred after the repulse at Hochkirch:—

"Though deeply moved after the battle by the sight of his thinned regiments, he manifested the utmost serenity and composure. 'My dear Golz,' said he to the general of that name, 'we were wakened rather roughly; but I will repay those gentry in broad day for their incivility.' As the remnant of a regiment which had suffered most severely was passing, with the gunners at its head, he called out to them: 'Gunners, what have you done with your cannon?'—'The devil fetched them in the night,' replied one of them. 'Then we will take them from him by day, won't we grenadiers?' rejoined the monarch with a smile. 'Ay, that we will,' answered a grenadier, and with interest too.'—'I'll be sure to be along with you,' said the king. The only order issued on giving the parole was this: 'The regiments will be supplied with fresh powder. The men must pass the night in their clothes.'"

Another Napoleonic scene is related to have occurred after the battle of Liegnitz: the regiment of Anhalt Bernburg, which had been disgraced by the King on a former occasion, here received the King's good graces:—

"The army was ordered to form a line on the field of battle; and the king, riding along it from left to right, stopped before the regiment of Bernburg, which was at the head of the right wing. 'My lads,' said he, in the kindest tone, 'I thank you. You have behaved bravely, very bravely. You shall have every thing again—every thing.' The flugelman of the life company, a hoary veteran, named Fauser, stepping of his own accord out of the ranks, went up to the king: 'I thank your majesty,' said he, 'in the name of my comrades, for having done us justice. Is not your majesty again our gracious king?' Frederick, pleased with the manliness and warmth of this address, patted the brave spokesman on the shoulder, and replied; 'All is forgotten and forgiven, but your services this day I shall never forget.' He then dismounted, and said to the commander of the regiment: 'Let this old man be made sergeant.' By this time several of the privates, having collected round the king began to exculpate themselves for their behaviour at Dresden: the king replied, and the men argued and demonstrated with such familiarity and strength of lungs that the commander, fearful lest the king might be angry, would have driven them back. 'No, no, let them alone,' said he with a good-natured smile, and put an end to the dispute by repeating that they were brave fellows, and had that day nobly upheld the glory of Prussia. Fauser was living in 1789 as messenger to the deputation of the Chamber of Halle, where the regiment of Old Anhalt was in garrison."

Again, after the battle of Torgau:—

"Frederick rode from the left wing along the right. On coming to the regiment of the guard, he dismounted, and stopped before a blazing watch-fire, around which several grenadiers were sitting. He spoke affably to them, and they approached nearer and nearer to the king, and began to talk about the battle. At last, one of them, named Rebink, to whom he had

often given money, had the boldness to ask him where he had been during the fight, adding that he used always to be at their head and to lead them into the fire, but this time they had seen nothing of him. With the utmost condescension, Frederick told the grenadier that he had been with the left wing, and therefore could not head his regiment. Amidst this conversation, he unbuttoned his coat, as if too warm, and the grenadiers observed a ball drop to the ground, while the holes in his cloak and uniform attested the danger to which he had been exposed. Rebiak eagerly picked up the ball, which passed from hand to hand, exciting the warmest admiration and enthusiasm. 'Indeed, thou art still our old Fritz!' cried the grenadiers, as with one accord. 'Thou sharest every danger with us. Cheerfully will we die for thee! Long live the king!' In speaking of this ball in later years, the king would jocosely observe: 'It durst not come any nearer.' It is still preserved in the Museum in Berlin."

Another amusing trait of this war is the intervention of the Pope to pray down the heretic King. After "the bootless victory" of Hochkirch, Daun, the Austrian commander, was covered with rewards; the Empress of Russia sent him a gold sword, and Clement XIII. presented him with a consecrated cap and a gold-hilted sword. "The cap was of crimson velvet, lined with ermine and laced with gold. In front was the figure of a dove embroidered in pearls." In the letter which accompanied this gift, we find the following improvement of St. Ernulphus, which we recommend to the study of the Oxford disciples of the *compellor intrare* doctrine. They can hardly improve on it:—

"As, then, thou far surpassest in virtues that hero and champion of the church, and fightest against heretics, who adhere to the most abominable errors with more persevering wickedness than the infidels themselves, we impart to thee the blessing of Heaven, that by means of the accompanying sword, thou mayst exterminate heresy, the pestilential stench of which is engendered by hell. The destroying angel shall fight by thy side; he shall annihilate the infamous race of the adherents of Luther and Calvin, and the supreme Avenger of all crimes will employ thine arm to sweep the ungodly tribes of the Amalekites and the Moabites from the face of the earth. May thine arm ever reek with the blood of these impious wretches! Put the axe to the root of this tree, which has borne such accursed fruit, and let the northern regions of Germany, after the charming example of the holy Charles the Great, be brought back to the true faith by sword, fire, and blood."

Backed by such soldiers as Frederick commanded, he could well afford to laugh at such displays of imbecility, and he bespattered the wielder of the Vatican thunder with reiterated pasquinades and satires:—

"'The more they persecute me,' he writes, 'the more I will scourge them; and if I fall it shall be under a load of their libels, and under broken arms on the field of battle.' Pezzl, in his 'Life of Loudon,' relates that, as soon as the king's satire on Daun's consecrated sword was published, the Court of Vienna formally declared that he had received no such present from the pope."

The author slily adds, that after Daun received the present he never gained another victory.

But though Frederick bore up, with the philosophy of a Stoic, against ill-fortune, and diversified the labours of war with elaborate correspondences with European literati, and with the composition of French poetry, nothing is more striking than the intensity of his suffering under these trials. The narrative gives many valuable extracts from the King's letters, which might cure an Alexander or a Napoleon of ambition. Thus, in writing to D'Argens, he says:

"Never in my life have I been in so critical a position as in this campaign. Be assured that a sort of miracle is requisite to surmount all the difficulties I foresee. I will not fail to do my duty; but bear in mind, my dear marquis, that I cannot controul Fortune, and that I am obliged in my plans to reckon a good deal upon chance, as my means are too scanty for me to trust entirely to myself. They are herculean labours which I have to finish, and that too at an age when my powers are forsaking me, when the infirmity of my body is increasing, and when, to confess the truth, even hope, the only consolation of the unfortunate, begins to fail. You are not sufficiently acquainted with matters to have a clear conception of all the dangers that threaten the State.—I know and keep them to myself. If the stroke that I am meditating succeeds, then, my dear marquis, it will be time to give ourselves up to joy. I lead here the life of a military Carthusian. My affairs occupy my mind not a little. The rest of my time I devote to the liberal sciences, which are a comfort to me, as they were to that great consul, the father of his country and of eloquence. I know not whether I shall survive this war: if I should, I am firmly resolved to pass the rest of my days aloof from troubles, in the bosom of philosophy and friendship. I know not yet where we shall have our winter-quarters. My house in Breslau was burnt to ashes in the last bombardment. Our enemies grudge us the very daylight and the air we breathe; still they must leave us some spot or other, and, so it is but a safe one, I shall be glad to see you there."

And again, in another letter to the same person:—

"Judge as you please of my way of thinking, my dear marquis. I perceive that we shall never agree in our ideas, that we set out with different principles. You are fond of life as a Sybarite; I consider death as a Stoic. Never will I see the moment that shall compel me to conclude a dishonourable peace; no eloquence shall seduce me to subscribe my disgrace. I will either bury myself beneath the ruins of my country, or, if this consolation shall appear too sweet for that Fate which persecutes me, I will put an end to my misery when I can endure it no longer. I have ever acted according to an inward feeling and the principles of honour; and my *last* steps shall be consistent with those principles. After sacrificing my youth to my father, and the years of manhood to my country, I think that I have a right to dispose of my old age as I please. Once more—never shall my hand sign a humiliating peace. I mean to close this campaign with a bold stroke, and either to conquer or to find a glorious death. * * Brandenburg existed before me, and will exist after me. States subsist by the propagation of the human species, and, so long as this is the case, the multitude will be led by ministers or by sovereigns. This comes to the same thing, and a little more folly or wisdom forms so slight a gradation as not to be perceived by the great mass. Do not imagine then that prejudices of self-love or vanity can change my sentiments. * * I have lost my friends and my dearest relatives; I am unfortunate, let me consider myself on what side I will; I have nothing to hope for. My enemies treat me with scorn, and their pride would like to trample me under foot."

We must here close our extracts from this part of the work, referring such of our readers as require a detailed account of the war to the work itself, or rather to the King's own history of that epoch. The peace in which it terminated was the product rather of the lassitude of all parties than of any marked amelioration of Frederick's position. But in making the military reputation of himself and his armies, he had done enough for the public security; and we shall now only have to follow him in his labours in improving the domestic resources, reforming the laws, and fostering the civilization of the people, he had so dearly won to his crown and government.

Rutland Papers. Edited by W. Jerdan, Esq. Printed for the Camden Society.

THE documents collected in this volume possess more antiquarian than historical interest, being illustrative of manners rather than of facts: extracts would consequently afford imperfect indications of the nature of its contents, and we shall therefore give a brief account of the several articles. The volume opens with "A Device for the Coronation of King Henry VII." Few monarchs felt more uneasy than the first of the Tudors respecting the ritual to be observed at this ceremonial: he knew that his title to the throne was derived from his wife, and that the great body of the English nobility accepted him not as the heir of the house of Lancaster, but as the husband of the heiress of the house of York. The author of the "Device" has made large concessions to the King's jealousy of his wife's claims: he has studiously separated the processions for the King and the Queen, and introduced into the latter many curious particulars of heraldic inferiority. The King's canopy, for instance, is enjoined to be made of cloth of gold from Egypt, supported by gilt staves, while the Queen's was to be of silver damask, supported by silver staves. The Editor remarks that the coronation oath administered on this occasion was similar to that taken by the Saxon kings; and other curious particulars seem to prove that Henry wished to appear as the restorer of a native English monarchy; for in the first question to be put by the officiating cardinal, he is asked, "Will you maintain, &c., the laws, customs, and liberties granted to your clergy and people by your noble predecessor and glorious king, St. Edward?" We need scarcely add, that the Plantagenets were always impatient of allusion to the laws and usages of Edward the Confessor. The second paper is an account of the "livery," or allowance for the support of himself and his household, granted to Garter king-at-arms when he went to France, for the purpose of celebrating the marriage between the Princess Mary and Louis XII. The provision made for the English visitors was ample; but we doubt whether its quality would be acceptable to our modern aristocracy, even though the preparation of the spiced hypocras and sweetmeats was intrusted to the apothecary.

Next follows a list of the persons who attended King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Wolsey far surpassed all the rest in magnificence: his attendants were more than four hundred in number, of whom twelve were chaplains, and fifty in the rank of gentlemen: his train was four times as great as that of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Duke of Buckingham. We find the great Earl of Kildare attending as an English baron, but no other Irish nobleman is mentioned in the list. The particulars respecting the pleasure palace erected at Guisnes are brief and uninteresting, and the record of precautions taken for the second day's meeting shows that the chivalrous monarchs placed little confidence in each other's honour.

Next follows a paper relating to the interview between Henry VIII. and Charles V. at Gravelines, which requires no particular remark, and then some documents connected with that emperor's visit to England. Some of the directions given to the Lord Mayor of London, to guide him in making preparations for the reception of the imperial suite, are sufficiently curious.

"Item, to assign the Kynges wax chaundeler to serue them of torches, quaryers, prelettes and sisus.

"Item, to assign a tallowe chaundeler for white lightes.

"Item, to assign iiij bochers for seruyng of oxen, shepe, calves, hogges of gresse, fleches of bacon, marybones, and such oder as shalbe called for.

"Item, to assigne ij fysshemoungers for prouision of lynges to be redy waterd, pykes, tenches, bremes, caluer salmon, and such oder deyntes of the fresshe water.

"Item, to appouynt ij fyshemoungers for prouision of see fysshe.

"Item, to appouynt iiij pulters to serue for the said persons of all maner pultry.

"Item, to prouide into euery lodegyng woode, coole, russhes, strawe, and such oder necessaries.

"Item, yt ys requyset that there may be alwayes ij carpenters in aredynes to furnysshe euery place with such thynges as shalbe thought good, as cuphords, formes, bordes, trestles, bedestedes, with oder necessaries wher lak shalbe.

"Item, to see euery lodegyng furnesshed with pewter dysshes [and] saucers as shalbe thought sufficient."

From some other documents we learn that marrowbones and caller (i. e. fresh) salmon were reckoned among the dainties of this period. The rushes and straw were substitutes for carpets: a subsequent paper shows that an accurate account had been taken of such houses in London as could furnish the luxury of feather beds.

Enough has been said to indicate generally the nature of the documents collected in this volume.

A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles. By James Wilson. 2 vols.

[Second Notice.]

Mr. Wilson's second volume opens with a picture of St. Kilda—life so simple and scenery so wild, cannot fail to interest by their strangeness and individuality. We shall link together extract and abstract, so as to bring before the reader, as best we may, its principal features.

Before the publication of Martin's Voyage, in 1698, little was known of St. Kilda. The people then, as now, were fowlers—not farmers, or fishermen—and living by the produce of their cliffs.

"Martin mentions the abundance of various kinds of sea-fish, and their unproductive mode of capture (which still prevails), being fished from the rocks, 'for they have neither nets nor long lines.' The crew of a boat who had landed from a vessel for water, discerning a prodigious number of eggs upon the rocks, were sufficiently adventurous to scale them, and at length obtained a competent supply, 'which one of the seamen was industrious enough to put into his breeches, which he took off for that purpose.' But some of the inhabitants took offence, either at the capture itself, or the mode of carriage, and rolled a few loose stones upon the seamen, which so alarmed them that they took to flight, 'abandoning both breeches and eggs for their own safety; and the tarpaulin breeches were no small ornament in a place where all wore grided plaids.'"

The island and the people had undergone but little change in 1758, when visited by the Rev. K. Macaulay. The population, however, had dwindled from one hundred and eighty, the number of persons counted by Mr. Martin, to eighty-eight. There are now one hundred and five.

"We have mentioned that there is only a single boat in St. Kilda, and the same seems to have been the case in Mr. Macaulay's time. One cannot help feeling surprised at this, considering the risk of accident to their single craft, and the frequency with which the cragsmen are intentionally left for several days on the detached islands, while collecting birds and eggs. An accident of the kind alluded to, occurred some time after Mr. Macaulay's visit; that is, in the year 1759. In the beginning of October of that year, nineteen men put to sea from the main-island, bound for Borrera; ten of these landed there, while the remaining nine returned towards St. Kilda; but for three successive days the wind blew with such fury, that there was no possibility of landing. The crew sheltered themselves under the lee side of a lofty rock, being nearly starved through cold and hunger. On the fourth day they made for the Bay, though with little hope of safety, and steering for the sandy portion of the beach, they attempted a landing, during which three men were washed away, the six others being thrown upon the beach. The boat was broken to pieces. The unhappy men left at Borrera soon became aware of their own disconsolate situation. They immediately began to collect a store of sea-fowl, probably by that time just upon the wing for southern regions. There was also a small stock of sheep upon the island, and Stallir's subterranean dwelling before mentioned. There they slept securely during night, and loitered away the winter as they best could. On the return of the sea-fowl, in March, they resumed their accustomed occupation, and laid in a large store of birds, sufficient, besides supplying their own necessities, to load the Steward's eight-oared boat. Left on that lonely rock in October, they were not relieved till June. By that time, most of them were clad in sheep-skins, or the feathered garments of the larger sea-fowl tacked together."

Between the visits of Martin and Macaulay, St. Kilda enjoyed the spiritual consolations of the Rev. Alexander Buchan, who first officiated there as catechist, was afterwards licensed, and was the first resident minister; the first, too, "who introduced the alphabet into the island," and who published a few notes and experiences of his own, from the extreme simplicity of which may be gathered some idea of the state of knowledge among the flock over which he presided. He once paid a visit to Glasgow, and expresses his astonishment "at the length of the voyage, and the many great kingdoms," that is, islands, "which he sailed along."

"He never imagined that such big houses of stone were made with hands; and for the pavements of the streets, he thought it must needs be altogether natural, for he could not believe that men would be at pains to beat stones into the ground to walk upon. He stood dumb at the door of his lodging with the greatest admiration, and when he saw a coach and two horses, he thought it to be a little house that they were drawing at their tail, with men in it; but he condemned the coachman for a fool, to sit so uneasy, for he thought it safer on the back of one of the horses.' 'When he went through the streets, he desired to have one to lead him by the hand. Thomas Ross, a merchant, and others, that took the diversion to carry him through the town, asked his opinion of the High Church. He answered that it was a large rock, that there were some in St. Kilda much higher, but that these were the best coves he ever saw; for that was the idea he conceived of the pillars and arches upon which the church stands. When they carried him into the church, he was yet more surprised, and held up his hands with admiration, wondering how it was possible for men to build such a prodigious fabric, which he supposed to be the largest in the universe.' 'He did not think there had been so many people in the world, as in the city of Glasgow; and it was a great mystery to him to think what they could all design by living so many in one place. He wondered how they could all be furnished with provisions; and when he saw big loaves, he could not tell whether they were bread, stone, or wood. He was amazed to think how they could be provided with ale, for he never saw any there that drank water (they have no ale, beer, nor other liquors in St. Kilda).' 'When he observed horses with shoes on their feet, and fastened with iron nails, he could not forbear laughing, and thought it the most ridiculous thing that fell under his observation. He longed to see his native country again, and passionately wished it were blessed with ale, brandy, and tobacco (of which last they are great lovers), and iron, as Glasgow was.'"

By these fragmentary sketches we trust that the curiosity of the reader has been awakened, and that he desires to know something of the present state of a world so entirely apart from his own. It was on the 2nd of August that our author's party neared St. Kilda.

"On a near approach to the principal island, the first and most conspicuous object which presents itself is a long rugged promontory, called the Dun. This is, in fact, an island, being separated from St. Kilda by a narrow strait, nearly dry at low water, though its general aspect and actual character are those of a sheltering horn of the adjoining bay. It forms the left hand barrier of this bay, as you sail inwards toward the village, and from either side exhibits an extraordinary and striking appearance, from the irregular and almost fantastic form of its upper outline, which seems to present congregated groups of gigantic faces and fantastic forms. This peculiar effect is no doubt owing to portions of the rocky mass having decayed, or been worn away by the moist and wintry winds, while other harder and more enduring portions have withstood their power."

The scenery loses somewhat of its peculiar character as the bay is entered.

"A fine expansive semicircular shore presents itself, not hemmed in by dark and desolate rocks, but sloping gently upwards to the village, which stretches rather along its right hand portion, and consists of about thirty round roofed houses, with various enclosures, the whole encompassed by a stone fence, containing about forty acres of arable land. This comparatively sloping ground continues to extend to the leftwards of the village, and beyond the cultivated range, almost till it meets the annectant base of the Dun; but immediately beyond and above it the mountain range rises more steeply, but still by no means precipitously, and though certainly not so green as the pastures of Peeblesshire, yet the prevailing verdure, the gradual uprising of the land, the absence of trees, and even a certain smoothness and uniformity of aspect and of outline in the hills which formed the immediate back ground, reminded both the Secretary and myself very strongly of that southern county. * * There was, however, one peculiar character in the scene before us. The ridges of the hills and many of the steeper and more exposed portions of their sides, were covered by numerous small cairn-like conical structures of dry stone, from eight to ten feet high. These, we afterwards found, were for the purpose of drying and preserving their hay and fuel, which latter commodity consists merely of some poor fibrous superficial turf, with little or no peaty substance in it."

The party was welcomed ashore by innocent Mr. Buchan's successor, the Rev. Niel Mackenzie. This good man is schoolmaster, writing-master, civil counsellor, as well as spiritual director of his flock.

"We then proceeded onwards to the so-called village, by a narrow road or footpath. The houses, or at least the front ones, form a pretty regular line, though some are placed farther back or behind the others, so, as in these parts, to make the line double. They run rather inwards and upwards than along the Bay, and have the appearance of being detached from each other, though sometimes two small dwellings join together. As stones are plenty in the island, the walls are of great thickness, or, rather, each wall is double, there being built, first of all, a couple of very strong dykes, within a foot or two of each other, and then the intermediate space is crammed with earth, which fills up all the interstices, and produces a comfortable dwelling. The doorway is very low, and the great thickness of these double walls produces a space as you enter, which may be called a passage. There are generally two rooms together, each apartment being covered by a separate roof, although there are smaller single tenements for widow women and old maids."

The dwelling-houses altogether may amount to thirty.

"All along the fronts, or rather gable ends of the principal row of houses, there is a kind of rough causewayed road or footpath, sufficient for at least two people to walk abreast, and almost all around every house there is a double or triple row of large stones, which must form dry stepping places nearly at all seasons of the year. As every kind of manure, especially the ashes of their scanty supply of fuel, is of great importance, and the latter article is injured by exposure to moisture, there are covered outhouses for such collections, while animal garbage, such as *viscera*, and heads and feet of birds, are thrown into a circular open pit, of which one is attached to (we should rather say dug in the vicinity of) each little group of houses."

At the time of Mr. Wilson's visit a *shower* of puffins brought plenty to the town, for it was then the time of bird harvest, (if the expression may be permitted,) by which the St. Kildeans mark their seasons of rejoicing.

"Instead of talking of flowers and plants, and the 'leafy umbrage' of the forest, as signs of summer, and of dry and desolate trees as winter's emblems, Mr. Mackenzie spoke of the *cheering influence* of the first arrival of solan geese in spring, and of the dull and gloomy aspect of the rocks in winter, when they are left 'with scarcely a single bird.'"

The corn harvest of the island seems to confine itself to certain riggs of barley, which are subdivided into twenty portions, belonging to a corresponding number of families.

"There are, besides, about eight smaller families who are not so portioned. In ordinary years, they are said to raise sufficient grain for their own consumption. The hill pastures are common, seven shillings being paid for each cow's grazing, and one shilling for each sheep, above ten, annually. The caschrom, or plough-spade, was in common use on Mr. Mackenzie's first arrival, but he has since contrived to render the use of the English spade almost universal, and the introduction of drains has nearly doubled the produce of the arable land. We saw one large open drain, leading through the cultivated portion, which he induced them to cut through soil and rocky fragments, by a bribe of a pound and a half of tobacco divided among them. * * Two or three small horses still exist upon the island (originally imported to carry turf), but they are found to be of no use, and therefore no charge is made for their pasture, and we believe the people would willingly part with them to any person who would carry them away. So whoever desires a cheap horse, we recommend him to proceed forthwith to St. Kilda. There are, in all, about fifty cows upon the island, of small size, but yielding a delicious milk, which, in the making of cheese, is mingled with that of ewes. There are about 2000 sheep, including those of Borrera and Soa. The Soa sheep are chiefly of the Danish breed, with brown and black wool, and one or two more horns than the usual complement. But the great product of St. Kilda is feathers, collected, as we have said, by the general population, every working man doing what he can to fill the boat during each excursion to the rocks or neighbouring islands, until the requisite supply has been obtained and stored away. In this way old age and sickness are of no disadvantage to the individual, beyond the physical sufferings which they may entail, for his house, grazing, and fuel privileges belong to him as a member of the community, and the feathers are collected by the able-bodied, who also distribute a due proportion of the general stock of solan goose-flesh, fulmars, and other delicacies, to the feeble or inefficient. Of course, your widow woman and others, who have no husbands to work for the general benefit, are expected, when in health, to do what they can to contribute, in some measure, to their own support, by snaring puffins and other poultry at their convenience; but no one who is really unable to work need fear want, as he is sure of his share from the general stock."

The gardens—of which there are but few—grow "some cabbages and a few potatoes," and the minister reaches the luxury of carrots and onions. Turnips do not succeed; peas and beans never reach the stage of pods. Mustard, seapinks, and the corn marigold (*Calendula arvensis*) were the only flowers noticed by Mr. Wilson.

Good Mr. Mackenzie spoke favourably of his *subjects*. Though narrow-minded, and slow to adopt improvements, he described them as a moral and kindly people, somewhat addicted to psalm-singing, but literally obeying the scriptural injunction of taking care of "the fatherless and the widow," such, "or others unable to maintain themselves, being supported by the community in equal proportions."

"The St. Kilda community may, in many respects, be regarded as a small republic, in which the individual members share most of their worldly goods in common, and, with the exception of the minister, no one seems to differ from his neighbours in rank, fortune, or condition. Indeed, a peculiar jealousy is alleged to exist on this head, no man being encouraged to go in advance of those about him in any thing, which, of course, must be a drawback on improvement. However, many kind and Christian features are engrafted on the system, such as widows and orphans, or others unable to maintain themselves, being supported by the community in equal proportions. They thus strictly obey what has been called the eleventh commandment:—'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.' They are frequently very ill off during stormy weather, or those periods of the year in which the rocks are deserted by their winged inhabitants. * * The people pay their rent (about 60*l.*, as we were told) chiefly by means of feathers, which they collect from both the young and old birds, and each family is also bound to furnish about twenty-three pecks of barley every year. This, however, I believe, is made up by an additional supply of feathers. Of these, the quantity which the *nation* must furnish is 240 stones, each family contributing what it can to the general stock, which is laid up for the proprietor, or, rather, his tenant, in the slated store-house near the shore."

The men, though generally undersized, looked stout and active.

"The prevailing dress greatly resembled that of the fishermen of Long Island—small flat blue bonnets, coarse yellowish white woollen jerkins, and trowsers also of coarse woollen stuff, of a mixed colour, similar to that of heather stalks."

To bring before us a clear view of the primitive state of the inhabitants, we must, as in the case of Mr. Buchan, fix our eyes on the doings of its minister. He was taken on board the cutter, and made much of—

"He ate heartily of several unaccustomed articles, and with an undisguised and almost youthful relish, which it was delightful to look upon. The curry-soup and pancakes were thought *surprising*—the malt was swallowed, though deliberately—the wine and liqueurs were almost entirely avoided. He said he had long led so abstemious a life from necessity (for the pride of the ascetic was far from him, and he knew the lawfulness of the moderate use of all the 'creatures of God'), that he had now almost lost the remembrance of these more exciting beverages; and that, as in such forgetfulness they were least missed, he had no desire for any partial renewal of enjoyments which might make him covet what he could never hope to obtain. When pressed after dinner to take another glass of wine, he said, 'If you please, I would rather just speak a little more,' meaning thereby to express his pleasure in conversing about many things which were, of course, as dead letters to those among whom he had sojourned for nearly twelve long years."

The voyage, however agreeable to Mr. Mackenzie, occasioned some anxiety on shore. While touching at some point of land, the party were interrogated as to the purposes of Mr. Wilson and the Secretary—what they meant by keeping the minister from home all night—and whether it was their intention to carry him off to America or some other foreign country. In the latter case the St. Kildeans prayed for due notice; as they were ready to accompany their pastor wherever he chose to go! At the minister's bidding, too, some of the young fellows exhibited their daring and agility.

"We then stood still upon our oars, and the minister rose and waved his hat. Suddenly we could hear in the air above us a faint huzzaing sound, and at the same instant three or four men, from different parts of the cliff, threw themselves into the air, and darted some distance downwards, just as spiders drop from the top of a wall. They then swung and capered along the face of the precipice, bounding off at intervals by striking their feet against it, and springing from side to side with as much fearless ease and agility, as if they were so many school-boys exercising in a swing a few feet over a soft and balmy clover field. Now, they were probably not less than seven hundred feet above the sea, and the cliff was not only perfectly perpendicular in its upper portion, but as it descended it curved backwards, as it were, forming a huge rugged hollow portion, eaten into by the angry lashing of the almost ceaseless waves. In this manner, shouting and dancing, they descended a long way towards us, though still suspended at a vast height in the air, for it would probably have taken all their cordage joined together to have reached the sea. A great mass of the central portion of the precipice was smoother than the wall of a well-built house, and it was this portion especially, which was not only perpendicular, but had its basement arched inwards into an enormous wave-worn grotto, so that any one falling from the summit, would drop at once sheer into the sea. It was on this, the smoother portion of the perpendicular mountain, that one or two of the cragsmen chiefly displayed their extraordinary powers, because, as there was nothing to interrupt either the rapid descent of the rope, or its lateral movement, or their own outward bounds, we could see them sometimes swinging to and fro, after the manner of a pendulum, or dancing in the air with a convulsive motion of the legs and arms (presenting a painful resemblance to men hanging in the agonies of death), or tripping a more light fantastic toe, by means of a rapid and vigorous action of the feet against the perpendicular surface of the rock. These men merely capered for our amusement, but caught no birds, for such was, in fact, the adamantine smoothness of the surface, that not even a winged inhabitant of the air could have found rest for the sole of its foot. But on either side, the precipice, though equally steep, was more rugged, and there we could perceive that the cragsmen, having each a rope securely looped beneath his arms, rested occasionally upon his toes, or even crawled, with a spider-like motion, along projecting ledges, and ever and anon we could see them waving a small white fluttering object, which we might have taken for a pocket handkerchief, had we not been told it was a feathery fulmar. They twisted their necks, and then looped their heads into a little nooze or bight of the rope above them, and by the time the men were drawn again to the top of the rock, each carried up a good bundle of birds along with him."

It seems strange that, vowed as are the men of St. Kilda to a desperate occupation like this, not a native of the island can swim! And little less remarkable appear to us the inadequate precautions taken for carrying on the pursuit with greater safety.

"We ascertained that there is never more than a single man above, supporting the weight of the one below. Each of these couples has, as it were, two ropes between them. The rope which the upper man holds in his *hands*, is fastened round the body and beneath the arms of him who descends, while another rope is pressed by the *foot* of the upper man, and is held in the hand of the lower. One would think that this kind of cross-working would be apt to pull the upper partner from the top of the cliff, and that both would be speedily dashed to pieces, or drowned among the rocks below; but it is said that scarcely more than one or two accidents have happened within the memory of the present generation. We were told it once occurred that two men had descended close together, suspended by the same rope, when suddenly the higher of the two perceived that several strands above his head had given way, and that the rope was rapidly rending from the unaccustomed weight. Believing the death of both to be inevitable if he delayed an instant, and with but small hope even of his own life, under existing circumstances, he cut the cord close *beneath* his own body, and consigning his companion to immediate death, was himself drawn to the crest of the precipice just in time to be seized by the neck as the rope gave way."

We wish that we could have further enlarged this picture by pointing out at length one or two of the gradual signs of progress discernible even in this marginal corner of the world. Something has been done in the improvement of house-building—a little towards the gathering of flocks and herds; but the excessive poverty of the people, and the disheartening length of the winter, are serious obstacles to any very important amelioration. The origin of the improved method of house-building is worth recording.

"Some years ago an accomplished and liberal English gentleman of fortune, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, visited St. Kilda, in his yacht, and being much interested by the natives, and distressed by an inspection of their incommodious, and, as he thought, unhealthy dwellings, he left a premium of twenty guineas with the minister, to be given to the first person or persons who should demolish their old house and erect a new one on a more proper and convenient plan. This was certainly a handsome donation on the part of the English baronet, though as small a sum as ever before sufficed to lay the foundations of a modern city. We formerly mentioned, that a characteristic feature in the mental constitution or social

polity of the St. Kildeans consisted in their tenacious adherence to uniformity, no man being allowed or at least encouraged, to outstrip his neighbours in any thing leading rather to his own advantage than the public weal. From this cause it was some time before any one was bold enough to advance beyond the habits of his ancestors and contemporaries, although, at last, a spirit bolder than the rest made up his mind to proceed in accordance with the plan prescribed. Every obstacle, however, was thrown in his way by his more indolent or less aspiring neighbours; and it is probably one disadvantageous result of an otherwise amiable and interesting system almost of community of goods, that it tends to check the exertions of individuals to raise themselves above their neighbours, as the active and intelligent are scarcely in any way better off than the lazy or less enlightened. However, at length the individual alluded to proceeded to the work of demolition and reconstruction, and was followed almost simultaneously by about half a dozen others. A general masonic movement then took place, after which the worthy clergyman, who may be regarded, under the Divine Master whom he serves so faithfully, as the presiding genius of the island, contrived to prevent undue haste, and that incompleteness of work which might result from hurried labour; and as it was now obvious, that whoever might have had the merit of commencing, all were likely to come to a quick conclusion at one and the same time, it was arranged that the great prize should be shared in equal portions by the heads of houses in the whole community. Thus the ancient city of St. Kilda was rased to its foundations, and one of modern structure erected in its place. * * In speaking of the modern city of St. Kilda, it need not be supposed that the improvements produced were of a very striking or impressive character, or that any signal amelioration of the domestic condition of the people was instantaneously effected. But Mr. Mackenzie endeavoured, while he could not essentially deviate from the old plan, to free it from its greatest vices. He expended the twenty guineas chiefly in small square four-paned windows, so that each dwelling is now pervaded by at least a portion of the light of day."

Perhaps no more forcible picture of dreariness has been often presented than the following paragraph, taken from a simple year-book kept by the minister, extracts from which are published by Mr. Wilson.

"*November.*—This is the deadest month of the year. The bulk of the fowls having deserted our coast, leaves the rocks so black and dead. There is pleasure in seeing any thing move in this more than solitary place. Our minds seem to be revived by seeing a few wild fowls, such as swans, geese, woodcocks, and snipes, though the most of them pay us but a short visit on their way, no doubt, to more hospitable climes."

Here we must stop for the present. We have been detained within the compass of a hundred pages, so that a large portion of Mr. Wilson's second volume still remains untouched. Should opportunity permit, we shall yet bring under notice some interesting particulars of the herring fishery at Wick and the kelp manufacture of Orkney.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Life and Times of St. Bernard, by Dr. A. Neander, translated by M. Wrench.—Few persons have ever exercised a greater personal influence in their generation than the Abbot of Clairvaux. His biographer endeavours, by an analysis of the intellectual condition of Christendom, to explain the reasons of the extraordinary power with which Bernard was invested, and particularly his triumphs over much abler men, Abelard and Arnold of Brescia. We deem that the explanation lies on the surface; Bernard was an eloquent expositor and defender of the prejudices of his age, while his opponents were directly opposed to popular opinion. The metaphysics of both parties are now forgotten, and even Dr. Neander's great abilities must fail to rescue them from oblivion.

The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, by M. H. Bloxam. Fifth Edition, illustrated with two hundred woodcuts.—The numerous editions of this little work attest the revolution in public feeling towards Gothic architecture, out of which we hope good may ensue: though we have our doubts on the subject, for at present we have mere feeble repetitions and imitations, and miserable brick and plaster abortions affecting on a trumpery baby-house scale forms and characteristics which can only be sufficiently developed on a great scale. But we have only to point out the increased and increasing popularity of Mr. Bloxam's manual, the cheapest and most helpful little book on the subject. The illustrative examples are selected with judgment, and abound in greater numbers than could be reasonably expected in a work at the price. We could have wished that the question-and-answer form had been abandoned: unless a writer has some dramatic powers, which Mr. Bloxam has not, and does not affect to have, this mode of treating a subject is puerile and repulsive.

The Teacher's Companion, by R. N. Collins.—This is a manual for Sunday-school teachers, constructed on the principle that it is both practicable and desirable to place very old heads upon very young shoulders. There is an introductory essay by the Rev. D. Moore, in which the sin of "Sabbatic errantry" in children is denounced with a fervour and zeal unequalled since the days of the Long Parliament. It would be well if the writer would endeavour to comprehend the difference between the Christian "Lord's Day" and the Jewish sabbath.

Universal History, Literature, and Painting, in 25 illuminated Chronological Tables, by Major J. Bell, 5th edit.—The difficulty in compiling works of this class is to keep the exact line of usefulness, neither running into perplexing detail, nor resting content with vague generalities. From the days of Franklin, who, we believe, first suggested the colouring of these tabulated histories, to our own, we have never seen one that kept the right proportion throughout; it was always possible to trace in it the course of study most congenial to the compiler, and therefore the misleading error, by the exaggerated importance given to particular periods or persons. We could in this way raise objections to the work before us; especially in what relates to modern literature and art, where the ground was comparatively new and the compiler left to his own judgment; but it is needless to criticize a work which has already received the sanction and approbation of the public, as is proved by a fifth edition having been called for.

List of New Books.—Sabbaths at Home, or a Help to their Right Improvement, by Henry March, 3rd edit. 12mo. *5s.* cl.—A Comprehensive Salary, Wages, Income, and Interest Table, by T. Martin, 12mo. *1s. 6d.* cl.—Freeman's Farmer's Account Book, new edit. folio, *6s. 6d.* bds.; ditto, 4to. *5s.* bds.—Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, by W. P. Alison, Parts I. and II., 8vo. *12s.* cl.—De Wette, or Human Life; or Practical Ethics, translated by Samuel Osgood, 2 vols. p. 8vo. *16s.* cl.—Jahr's Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, translated by James Kitchen, M.D., 8vo. *12s.* cl.—A Shillingsworth of Nonsense, 2nd edit. *1s.* swd.—Church Poetry, or Christian Thoughts in Old and Modern Verse, 18mo. *4s.* cl.—Englishman's Library, Vol. XXIV., "Church Clavering, or the Schoolmaster," by the Rev. W. Gresley, 12mo. *4s.* cl.—Ranke's History of the Popes, translated by Kelly, Part III., medium 8vo. *4s.* swd.; ditto, complete in 1 vol. *12s.* swd.—The Voice of the Anglican Church, by Rev. H. Hughes, fc. 8vo. *4s. 6d.* cl.—Life of William Wilberforce, by his Sons, new edit. abridged, 12mo. *6s.* cl.—Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. J. Williams, Missionary, by Rev. E. Prout, 8vo. *12s.* cl.—The Advancement of Religion, the Claim of the Times, by the Rev. A. Reed, D.D., 8vo. *10s.* cl.—The Christian Preacher, or Discourses on Preaching, by several Eminent Divines, 5th edit. with two appendices, by E. Williams, D.D., fc. 8vo. *4s. 6d.* cl.—The Truth divested of Mystery, or the Scriptures Scripturally Unfolded, 12mo. *5s. 6d.* cl.—Ermeler's Lesebuch, new edit. enlarged and improved, by A. Heinmann, 12mo. *5s.* cl.—English Country Life, by Martingale, post 8vo. *9s.* cl.—History of Woman in England, by Miss Hannah Lawrance, Vol. I., post 8vo. *10s. 6d.* cl.—The Work Table and Embroidery Frame Companion, 32mo. *3s.* cl.—The Ladies' Work Table-Book, 61 Engravings, fc. 8vo. *4s. 6d.* cl.—The Charges on Vessels, British and Foreign, at all the Ports, Sub-Ports and Creeks, by James Daniell, 8vo. *5s.* cl.—Mason on the National and State Government of the United States, 12mo. *5s. 6d.* cl.—The Dublin Almanac and General Register for Ireland for 1843, 8vo. *12s. 6d* bd.—Sir Robert Peel and his Era, post 8vo. *7s. 6d.* cl.—Collier's Shakspere's Plays, Poems, &c., Vol. VII., 8vo. *12s.* cl.—Dodd's Parliamentary Pocket Companion, 1843, 32mo. *4s. 6d.* cl.—The Opinions of Sir R. Peel, by W. T. Healy, Esq., post 8vo. *12s. 6d.* cl.—Milton's Poetical Works, edited by James Montgomery, with 120 illustrations, by W. Harvey, 2 vols. 8vo. *24s.* cl.—The Double Duel, by Theodore S. Fay, Esq., 3 vols. post 8vo. *18s.* bds.—Sir Michael Paulet, a Novel, by Miss E. Pickering, 2nd edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. *1l. 11s. 6d.* bds.—The Tuft Hunter, by Lord W. Lennox, 3 vols. post 8vo. *31s. 6d.* bds.—Cabool, a Personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in that City, by A. Burnes, C.B., 2nd edit. 8vo. *18s.* cl.—The Russian Campaign of 1812, translated by von Clausewitz, with a map, 8vo. *10s. 6d.* cl.—Kennedy's Profession is not Principle, 7th edit. 12mo. *3s. 6d.* cl.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Professor Cockerell's Lectures on Architecture.

LECTURE III.

THE chronological table* offered to the students was designed to assist their study of the history of Architecture, so strongly recommended; it was a sketch capable of great developement—the intelligent observation of antiquity was an all-important object with the architect. No consideration could confer more importance and dignity on the art than that it was identified with Time—that the architect himself was a part of history, and that the marked works he performs were, by the consent of language, termed Monuments. Such a table presented at one view the religious and moral, the political and technical influences which have guided and developed the art. Through the early centuries we trace it as one of the most active engines of civilization; but it is long before we find the table rich with the names of patrons, architects, or works, and then with many voids of tedious centuries between. The dearth of wisdom or wealth in governments, or genius or liberality in the individuals, account for the barren ages; as naturally as do the contrary for the fruits of all the muses. They follow each other as natural consequences, as effects from causes. And it is glorious to recognize the coincidence of epochs favourable to art with the most wise-hearted and generous spirits of history.

Under whom were those more remarkable buildings of Egypt raised? It was when Sesostris built his library, and pointed to its destination by the significant and enlightened superscription—Ψυχης ιατριον—"The health of the soul." When were those bright edifices erected which have ever attracted the traveller to Athens from every part of Europe, and still do so? It was when Pericles could discuss the buildings he designed with a Socrates, a Plato, a Phidias, and an Ictinus—and so, with minor splendour, an Augustus, a Justinian, a Medici, a Louis XIV., a Frederick the Great, a George III., or a King of Bavaria, have known how to illustrate their era; and, however a half-sighted economy has calculated and complained of the cost, history may be defied to prove that states have suffered from these expenses; those wise princes knew how fructifying they were in real commercial benefits; and never wanted the address to silence the item-counting economists. "Do you complain of these expenses?" said Pericles; "I will find the remedy. I myself will defray them, provided you will allow my name to be inscribed upon the walls." He might have added,—"You are prompt enough to vote money to carry on an Affghan war, on a pretence, into Sicily, and fill Syracuse with carcases, to your own disgrace and ruin; but these expenses, trifling in the comparison, these becoming ornaments, these productive fructifying decencies of a great state, you grudge."

When Louis's accounts of Versailles were made up, and his Minister of Finance asked what was to be done with them—"Burn them," said the monarch. He knew as well as Necker the secret "that the arts and sciences repay with usury the expenses of the state in providing for their exercise and culture." He knew, too, that they formed not a tithe of those arrogant and unsuccessful wars which he waged with all his neighbours.

But why are the two centuries before our era less fertile in names? because the Roman sword began to supersede the olive branch of Olympia: and why again do they cense after the second century of our era? because the Emperor himself (Hadrian) professed the art, and murdered his rival Apollodorus, the last great architect of Greece. And now, for twelve centuries, they are obscure under the antagonist rules of feudal and ecclesiastical aristocracy, and reappear only with Liberty and the Muses.

Again, for himself, the architect lays to heart the care and circumspection due to *lasting monuments*, and the penalty which the absence of these is to inflict on him in the curse

Of Ripley and his rule:

and for his patrons, his duty to awaken them to the seriousness of these responsibilities, the compromise of national honour and credit in works which are nothing less than state matters; and were so esteemed in Athens by the appointment of a minister,

* Inserted in the next page.

BEFORE I H S AFTER

Dates, Authors, Patrons, Events.	Architectural Writers.	Eminent Architects.	Buildings.
3400 Noah			
2300			Tower of Babel
2200 Moses			Walls of Babylon
2100 Abraham			Pyramids Obelisks
2000—1500			
1800 Amos or Cheops Joseph or Chephren			Pyramid Pyramid
1700 1600			Arch
1500 Sesostris	MOSES	Beselcel	Tabernacle Pyramid Temple of Jupiter at Thebes
1400			Labyrinth in Egypt
1300		Dædalus	Labyrinth of Crete
1200 Troy taken			Nineveh Treasuries at Mycenæ, Orchomenos, &c.
1100	SOLOMON	Hiram	Temple at Jerusalem
1000 Shishak spoils Jerusalem			
900 Homer—Hesiod			
800 Ezekiel			Cyclopian Walls Labyrinth of Lemnos
700	Theodorus Chersiphron Metagenes	Rhœcus Zoilus Rholus Agamedes Trophonius	Temple of Juno at Samos 1st Temple of Diana at Ephesus T. of Jupiter Panellenius of Ægina Temple of Cybele at Sardes 1st Tempie of Apollo Didymeus
600		Antistates Callechros	1st Temple of Pallas at Priene
Ezra Æschylus	Agatarchus Democritus Anaxagoras Silenus	Antimachides Porinos	1st T. of Jupiter Olympius, Athens Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Elis Theatre of Bacchus at Athens
500 Pericles	Ictinus Theodorus phoceus Argelius	Callicrates Mnesicles Agaptus Libon	Temple of Ceres Eleusina Parthenon, Propylæa
Herodotus Thucydides	Satyrus Phyteus	Pheax	T. Æsculapius, Tralles. T. Selinus T. Jupiter Olympius, Agrigentum Mausoleum. Temple at Cyrene
400	Hermogenes Nexaris Pytheus Theocydes Demophilos Polis Leonides Philo Silanion Melampus	Mœsthes Callias Tarchesius Archias Daphnis Demetrius Denocrates Lycierates Peonius Sostratus Callimachus	T. Diana, Magnesia. T. Bacchus, Teos 2nd T. Prieno. 2nd T. Ephesus 2nd Temple of Apollo Pharos at Alexandria Corinthian Capital
300	Sarnacus Euphranor	Polycletus Andronicus	Theatre at Epidaurus Tower of the Winds
200		Cossutius	T. Jup. Olym. Athens, completed. Gymnasia
100 Diodorus Strabo	Fussitius Terentius Varro Mutius Publius Sattimius VITRUVIUS	Hermodorus Valerius Saurus Batrachus Cyrus	Temple of Jupiter Stator Temple of Honour and Virtue 2nd Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus Basilica at Fano in Italy

Dates, Authors, Patrons, Events.	Architectural Writers.	Eminent Architects.	Buildings.
	COLUMELLA	Vitruvius Cerdo	Baths
Pliny Plutarch		Scler Severus Rabirius	Tomb of Augustus
	FRONTINUS		Amphitheatre at Rome
100			
Pausanias Lucian Dionysius		Apollodorus Hadrian Detrianus	Forum of Trajan Temple of Venus and Rome Moles Hadriani Temple of the Sun at Palmyra Temple at Balbec
200			
300 Eusebius Constantine		Metrodorus Alipius	Temple at Jerusalem
400			
500 Justinian		Anthemius Isidorus	St. Sophia
600			
700			
800		Romualdus	Cathedral of Rheims St. Mark's at Venice
900		Elphege	Crypts of Winchester Cathedral
1000		Buschetto Mauritius Lanfranc De Cariclpho Losinga	Duomo of Pisa Old St. Paul's Choir of Canterbury Cathedral Durham Cathedral Norwich Cathedral
1100		Dioti Salvi Roger Normannus W. Senensis	Baptistery of Pisa York Cathedral Lincoln Cathedral Canterbury Cathedral
1200		Troteman Poore Erwin von Steinbach Louton Arnolfo	Wells Cathedral Salisbury Cathedral Minster of Strasburg Lichfield Cathedral S. Maria del Fiore
1300		Agostino da Siena Walsingham Walter William of Wykeham	Cathedral of Sienna Ely Cathedral St. Stephen's Chapel Windsor
1400		Brunelleschi	Cupola of S. Maria
Medici	ALBERTI CATANEO		St. Francis at Rimini
		Cesare Cesariano Reginald Bray	Milan Cathedral Henry VIIth's Chapel
1500			
Leo X. Julius II.	PHILIBERT de LORME SANSOVINO SERLIO VIGNOLA PALLADIO	Bramante Rafaelle Peruzzi San Michell San Gallo Michelangiolo De Lescott	St. Peter Cupola of St. Peter Louvre
1600	SCAMOZZI WOTTON INIGO JONES PERRAULT CHRISTOPHER WREN	Bernini Borromini	Whitehall Façade of the Louvre St. Paul's
1700	BLONDEL CHAMBERS	Mansart Vanbrugh Hawksmoor Gibbs Perronet Soufflot	Arches of Triumph at Paris Blenheim House Somerset House
1800			

Note.—The Works of those in Capital Letters are still extant.

the ἐμπειρος, answerable for their success. He is humiliated in finding that his own design, with the originality of which he had flattered himself, is but a repetition of former essays. Again, in the contemplation of the slowness of invention and the imitative nature of our species through centuries. The arch and the dome essayed during 1,000 years before they assumed the form of the Pantheon or the Bridge of Narni; and 1,400 more are required to accomplish a humble imitation in the dome at Florence. That the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, as if spell-bound, did as their fathers did—that the monuments themselves are but the copies, more or less altered, the successors of a remote ancestry receding into the night of Time. Pliny tells us that the Temple of Ephesus had been seven times rebuilt. The oldest monuments of Egypt and of Greece, and of our own countries, are composed of fragments of still older ones:—

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

"They had no *artist*, and they died."

But the technical reflections on this table are not less instructive. The struggle of 2,600 years with the monolithe;—the influence of fashions in the design, and of slavery in the execution, of works, reducing the cost by at least one quarter;—the lever, the lewis, the trochlea, and every engine employed by modern masons, are recognized in all the oldest buildings of the East; Stonehenge being one of the few buildings which displays the infancy of art;—the inferiority of ancient cities in the distant view as a conglomerate of low buildings, to those of the modern world with towers and campaniles;—the changes which customs induce;—the church-bell, which in the seventh century hardly exceeded 1 cwt., and terrified Clothaire and his troops under the walls of Orleans; then the delight and boast of communities, and gradually becoming 80 tons in the nineteenth century at Moscow, enlarging during those centuries the towers and structures for its reception, and altering by degrees the whole face of Architecture;—the use of glass, in narrow windows in the first century, a vast improvement on Phengytes, used till then; the manufacture of the civilized only, till the twelfth century; then infusing colours with unseen lustre,—glazing in part only the domestic windows, which had shutters below until the seventeenth, and now in one sheet filling the entire sash. Meanwhile, Architecture bends to this manufacture, and changes its features and proportions with the phases of its improvement. And, lastly, cast-iron, which within forty years has discovered capacities which will alter the whole structure of buildings. We may say with the poet—

Loin d'ici ce discours vulgaire
Que l'art pour jamais dégénère,
Que tout s'éclipse, tout finit;
La nature est inepuisable,
Et le génie infatigable,
Et le Dieu que la rajeunit.

The principle to be inculcated seems then to be the acceptance and employment of every useful element of our art, and so to engraft new features, and bend it to the march of human improvement, as to be consistent with taste, while it is also to the great end of use. Thus we shall obtain new creations in the art—which a servile imitation refuses.

These are amongst the advantageous reflections which the contemplation of the chronological table will give rise to.

This evening the Professor purposed offering some remarks on the principal monuments of Civil Architecture amongst the ancients. As ritual prescribed the forms of Sacred Architecture, so political and civil institutions prescribed those of Civil Architecture: where monarchs sway we have their palaces, suited to the temporal governor of the earth: regarded as God's vicegerent while living, and as demi-gods when dead, their mausolea endure through all ages, in the Pyramids, or in the Moles Hadriana; and where these are supported by castes, we have the Labyrinth, the Temple Palace, and the Treasury—in Republics none of these are found, but the Temple, the Gymnasium, the Theatre, the Ston, the Basilica, and public works abound; when states are absolutely commercial, as Tyre or Carthage, nothing remains but their name in history: their architecture seems to have been confined to the perishable Trireme.

The uncertainty of future existence made duration in the present the earliest object of solicitude; monuments in the pyramid or the obelisk are the most remote architectural works which have reached us. In 1732 B.C. Jacob raised a memorial to Rachel, "that is the pillar upon Rachel's grave unto this day." "The kings of Egypt," says Diodorus Siculus, did not think that the fragility of the body deserved a solid habitation; indeed, they regarded their palaces

as simple lodgings, in which each successively inhabited; but they considered their tombs as their peculiar habitations, as their fixed and perpetual domicile."

The subject of pyramids would never be mentioned without acknowledgment to the labours of Colonel Vyse, which for princely liberality and English endurance and disinterestedness are unparalleled, as indeed also for their great interest, since on this subject, debated for so many centuries, he has left nothing to desire.

But, to the architect, no monument of antiquity could be more precious than the tomb of Absalom, in the valley of Jehosaphat, which is monolothic (for the most part), or rather cut in the living rock, and exhibits an Ionic temple *in antis* (like Solomon's Temple), with a Doric entablature, an Egyptian cornice, and a Tholus or circular attic, surmounted with a conical top and a pomegranate; all features in perfect correspondence with the reasonable expectations regarding Jewish architecture, which, however original in *plan* and disposition, would never be so in ornamental style, because the comparative smallness of the nation, the fortunes of individuals limited by law, the agricultural habits of the people, their discouragement of taste, and their position between great and flourishing countries so remarkable for its cultivation as to lend their artists to the Jews, whenever occasion demanded, were all opposed to the invention of any peculiar and original style of architecture.

A beautiful representation of this remarkable tomb had appeared in Roberts's 'Holy Land;' there could be no doubt as to its identity, since tradition amongst the Jews on such a point might always be accepted as full and sufficient evidence—its perfect correspondence with holy writ (II Samuel, ch. xviii.) is striking:—"Now Absalom in his lifetime had taken and reared up for himself a pillar, which is in the king's dale: for he said, I have no son to keep my name in remembrance, and he called the pillar after his own name, and it is called unto this day Absalom's place." Wren calls it "the most observable monument of the Tyrian style." "It were to be wished," says he, "some skilful artist would give us the exact dimensions to inches, by which we might have a true idea of the ancient Tyrian manner."

Labyrinths are amongst the earliest and most astonishing of architectural works; they were found in Egypt, Crete, Lemnos, and Tuscany. Herodotus describes them as surpassing in extent and magnificence: the one he describes (Eut. cxlviii.) was composed of twelve courts, having apartments of two kinds, fifteen hundred above the surface of the ground and as many beneath, in which were the tombs of their kings. "No one could enter them," says Diodorus Siculus, "without a guide." Yet Pliny tells us they were not contrived like the ornament commonly called by that name; in that of Lemnos, says he, were 150 columns turned in a lathe, which a child could move; and this is remarkable as evidence of the use of such a machine in the capitals of the Parthenon, which has been always supposed.

The living use of the Labyrinth is left to conjecture; but we may easily conceive their adaptation to a people of castes, with whom they might be colleges for those aristocratic classes surrounding the throne. We are told that all the youth of Egypt, born on the same day with Sesostris, were set apart and educated with the young prince, and thus it was that he found himself surrounded in manhood by attached companions, who carried his conquests and his fame to the greatest height. Where could so vast a generation be educated but in the Labyrinth?

The Professor doubted the interpretation commonly applied to the so called temples of Egypt; he believed them to be rather temple palaces, in which the temporal administration of a great country was carried on, together with the spiritual. The ruins of Karnac covered ten acres. Within the walls was inclosed a space equal to the whole length of St. James's Street, and four times its width. The comparison of this plan with that of the Louvre and its courts, with the use of which we are familiar (and exhibited with plans of Luxor and Dendera, and Diocletian's palace, and others drawn to the same scale), would show the high improbability of the employment of such vast spaces for the priesthood alone; and it could be shown, especially at Dendera, that all the public business of the realm might be conducted there, and that the Pharaoh himself very probably resided, as in the Arab villages at this day, upon the broad terraces which these vast buildings afforded, raised into the air, and removed from the vermin, inundations, mirage, and confinement, to which the habitations on the soil of Egypt were subject.

The Pharaoh united the offices of monarch and high priest, and all the dignity and imposing awe which the arts could afford, were associated with his presence. The palace was approached through an avenue of sphynxes of a mile in length. The Pylæ were seen afar off raising a vast front of uniform surface, on which were engraved on one side the Pharaoh in his warlike attributes reviewing his troops, charging the enemy, whom he annihilates at a stroke, besieging cities; on the other, in his peaceful, administering justice, and the more sacred duties of his priestly office. In front of this were obelisks (the smallest of which is now in Paris), and colossal figures of the Pharaohs.

The first court equals in size Waterloo Place, from the column to Pall Mall. Here, under a colonnade, "the King sat in the gate," with "his princes and counsellors;" this was "his porch of judgment," the sculpture and painting of the ceiling symbolized appropriately the passage of the soul through human vicissitudes to a final judgment.

The columnar grove beyond, 325 feet by 266, afforded a waiting hall (the only cool one in Egypt) for all the court, so pompously described in Daniel: "the princes, the governors, the captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and the rulers of the provinces." Through these was the approach to the Sekos for the god; and on the face of each column of the avenue were represented on one side Osiris, on the other the Pharaoh.

The paving above all this showed a surface prepared for other buildings, apparently of timber: holes occur for the reception of the posts, very large ornamental spouts for the discharge of sewage and water, IN A COUNTRY OF NO RAIN, and therefore only wanted for the uses of a great family. The parapet walls forming the external face of the Temple Palace, surmounted with the usual cornice, defend and partially conceal these buildings; and at Dendera especially are chapels for the daily services of the Pharaoh and his family on this higher level, and the staircases by which they arrived at them. These were the "*ivory palaces*," the habitations of cedar, and sandal, and almug woods, alluded to in the 45th Psalm, and in which each Pharaoh might indulge his taste, and be "*glad*," and enjoy exemption from the inconveniences of the nether world.

Some very beautiful drawings, by Mr. Jones, representing the actual remains and restorations of the Pilæ, were obligingly exhibited, by permission of that gentleman. An interesting part of the ruins of Karnac was not to be forgotten, namely, a triumphal gate built by Shyshack on his return from Jerusalem, whence he had taken the golden shields put up by Solomon, as described in I Kings, xiv.

The Treasuries of Atreus, forty-eight feet in diameter, and the gates of Mycenæ, and the Treasury of Orchomenos, of still larger diameter, are the only monuments of Homeric pretension, unless the Lycian remains, discovered by Mr. Fellows, can be proved to be of that remote period, and that the taste of Sarpedon can be identified by them.

Amongst the objects of Civil Architecture, few have had more influence on the art than Theatres, both in their external elevation, in the application of the orders in relief on the pier and spandrel of the arch, and in the internal elevation, the scene, which has been the occasion of so much caprice and corruption of taste. The theatre, being constantly employed for parliamentary assemblies, required a permanent scene; as well as moveable, and adapted to the performance. It was a subject of vast architectural study and expense. Pliny (lib. xxxvi.) tells us that Caius Antonius silvered the scene; Petronius gilt it; Quintus Catullus clothed it in ivory. Scaurus surpassed them all; he raised 360 columns, in three ranges: the first was of marble, 38 feet high, the next was in glass, the third of wood gilt. 3,000 bronze statues ornamented the intercolumniations. Curion, unable to surpass Scaurus, built two theatres of wood, which, being back to back, could be turned so as to form an amphitheatre for gladiators, displaying the skill of the Roman carpenters to great advantage.

Vitruvius (lib. vii. c. 5), lamenting the depravation of taste, tells us that Apaturius of Alabanda offered a design for a scene of two stories, the upper called Episcenium, filled with every caprice, Centaurs did the office of columns, Pediments were twisted in a variety of shapes; all which pleased the people of Tralles, for whom it was designed; but Licinius, a mathematician, exposed its absurdity, and it was accordingly reformed on better principles.

The scene of Laodicea (amongst many which the Professor exhibited) was the most extensive, being no less than 254 feet in length. The Theatre of Orange, lately published by M. Caristie, was a valuable addition to our information on the Roman scene.

Palladio's scene of the Theatre at Vicenza gives the best idea of this feature of ancient architectural magnificence.

Originally of wood, and continuing so for many centuries, it was not until the third century before our era (232 B.C., the Theatre at Epidaurus,) that they were built in stone and marble. The Greek theatre approached the amphitheatre, and was a horse-shoe comprising 200° or more, because the orchestra was reserved also for the performance; but the Roman Theatre did not exceed 180°, because the orchestra was occupied by the senators.

The Odeum was a covered theatre, chiefly for music; that of Herodes Atticus, at Athens, was the most magnificent in Greece, and had a roof of cedar. The space covered was 240 feet by 159. The construction of such a roof, without obstructing sight or hearing, or injuring external architecture, offers a problem to the architect of no easy solution, and is one of great interest in the present times, as we are frequently called upon to cover large areas for occasional assemblies.

But as modern theatres were more to the point with students, the Professor called their attention to a magnificent work, lately published, on 'The Great Modern Theatres of Europe,' by M. Contant, which he exhibited.

The Amphitheatre was then considered: although of early Tuscan origin, and originally formed in earth or scaffolding, it was not executed in permanent materials till the end of the first century. One in earth had been discovered by Sir C. Wren at Dorchester. That of Vespasian (as shown in a diagram) was too large for the site of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, &c. The Velarium, 550 feet by 450, with which the Colosseum was covered during exhibitions, was a surprising contrivance, and had been made the subject of a work by the architect Fontana. M. Hittorf had suspended the roof of a panorama in the Champs Elysées, somewhat in the manner of the Velarium, with great skill. This work, published, was here exhibited.

The Gymnasium, in which the youth of Greece were instructed for the defence and honour of their country, in every department of prowess, was an interesting object of civil architecture. The plan of that of Ephesus, published by the Dilettante Society, was exhibited, and it was gratifying to observe the use which the late Professor Mr. Wilkins had made of this example, in illustration of the text of Vitruvius, which had hitherto been misunderstood.

The Gymnasium was the more interesting as the type of those Thermæ, the Roman baths, which have furnished the great school of architectural instruction, and from which the best inventions of the architects of the Middle Age, and of the revival, had been derived.

The name, Thermæ, as well as the express declaration of Vitruvius, declare that these institutions were exotic: a refinement adopted from Greece in the time of Augustus. During the first three centuries of our era, seven of these were erected; they were well calculated to indulge that love of luxury which rapidly corrupted the Roman manners under the Emperors, as well as to gratify that constant excitement of novelty and splendour, which gave popularity to the government. Some idea of their extent may be conceived from the plan (exhibited) of the Baths of Caracalla laid down upon that plot which is comprised between Regent Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, and Piccadilly, covering about twenty-eight acres. Cameron assures us, that those of Diocletian, somewhat larger, afforded hot

baths for 18,000 persons at the same time: a bell rung at two o'clock to announce that the water was warm. The mask of a paternal urbanity was often affected by the despotic emperors, who frequently bathed with the people. One day Hadrian recognized an old companion in arms in poverty, scraping himself with a tile instead of the strigil; accosting him kindly, he furnished him with a slave, and all that could be wanted to his future comfort. Such an example could not but be infectious: accordingly when he came again, he was surrounded with poor acquaintances scraping themselves with tiles; but, calling them together, he observed, that being many they could scrape each other, without any superfluous expense of slaves or furniture. The Thermæ were in fact vast clubs, castles of indolence, in which every easy exercise of body or mind, and every delight of the senses might be indulged. The gardens, raised about thirty feet above the general level, were adorned with every fragrant shrub and flower; the choicest works of sculpture, obelisks and fountains, exedræ for the enjoyment of the shade or the sun (of a structure well worthy the student's attention) terminated the walks. In the central building was the great hall, the type of Gothic structure in ecclesiastical architecture, namely, the groined ceiling reposing on a column, and abutting on an extended pier, with the nascent flying buttress. The space of the naves (varying from 76 to 90 feet) being twice that of York, the widest of our cathedrals. The area covered, offers the largest space with the smallest obstruction in the support, of any scheme yet devised, and cannot be too much admired. It has been well observed of those structures, that we discern in them the type of all that has been since done in architecture, just as throughout the animal creation we trace the more or less resemblance to the type man. The interest excited amongst the French students recently (as exhibited in their late competition for the grand prize), promises that this admirable feature of ancient architecture will be reproduced in Europe before many years pass. It was proposed for the new Public Library at Cambridge; it was employed by Sir C. Wren in Bow Church, on a small scale; and is executed on a still smaller scale, with considerable differences, but with happy application, in the Bank of England, by Sir J. Soane. But the cloisters, the surrounding rooms and baths, their various forms and structures, and the happy union of the arch and the trabeated systems, would lead to more observation than can be here admitted. To the students he should say of them,

Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.

Palladio designed to have published a book upon them, the drawings for which were afterwards edited by Lord Burlington. Mons. Blouet has published a magnificent work, giving all the restorations and details, which large excavations and very careful study of them enabled him to obtain.

The Basilica is also of Greek origin, as the name imports. The kingly hall was such as Solomon built in the palace of the forest of Lebanon. It was the Westminster Hall of ancient governments for administration of justice, commercial exchange, great public meetings, &c. The building at Pæstum, so called, was more probably a temple, because the Greeks were not accustomed to apply sacred architecture to civil purposes.

The Basilica of Trajan was the most magnificent exemplar of this species of building which the Professor could point out: with its forum, temples, and approaches, it covered twelve acres. The central hall or basilica, 540 by 168 feet, would contain St. Paul's in length and in width, exceeded only in the extreme ends of the cross. The central nave, 278 by 78, would contain the whole of Westminster Hall, in plan as well as in section. In Rome were eighteen basilicas, and one at least in every city of the empire. Their subsequent adaptation to the Christian temple makes them highly interesting to the student. Vitruvius, lib. v. c. 1, describes the basilica, and his own work at Fanum, which differs from the usual form in some particulars.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We have before us the first number of *The Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review*. We were somewhat startled a short time since on reading, in a contemporary, a paper on 'Reviewing and Reviewers,' wherein the principles on which the *Foreign Quarterly* is *now* conducted, were severely condemned. We were the more surprised, because the improvement under the new management is obvious and great; but we allowed the article to pass without comment, flattered perhaps into silence, by the many gracious things which the writer was pleased to say of the *Athenæum*.* The prospectus, however, prefixed to this *Colonial Quarterly*, throws a little light on the subject, for it is twin-brother to the article above mentioned. Now, on the question as to how a critical journal of foreign literature should be conducted, we have a few words to say; and as we have no interest in the question, they may be received as impartial. In our view of the matter, the functions to be discharged are of the most exalted kind; and to perform them adequately would demand a rare combination of genius, acquirement, foreign correspondence, with an almost unlimited command of money. The spirit which should preside over such an undertaking should be large and liberal, of the most comprehensive and transcendental order, embracing not merely the whole of the different literatures which exist in Europe, each in itself, but also the probable action of each on all. It should penetrate the causes of the phenomena, and estimate their tendencies. A work of this character is not, we fear, to be expected from this country. Not only does the state of the book trade oppose itself to any great and combined effort to cover so large a space, but the state of the public mind is ill-adapted to entertain and relish the result. The English of the present generation (it cannot be concealed) rank low among the philosophers of Europe; and have little time or taste for any speculations but those of profit. The projector, therefore, of a foreign review, such as we understand it, would have to train his own public, and to combine much light and simply amusing reading, with a carefully selected series of topics tending to bring about a better acquaintance with all that is thought and done on the continent. Without entertaining any immediate expectation of the fulfilment of our notions of excellence, we long thought and said that much more might be made of the resources within editorial reach, than had ever been effected by the *Foreign Quarterly*; and it was with much pleasure that we discovered in the second number published under the new editor, more decided evidences of a tendency in the right direction than had before characterised that journal: in brief, the *Foreign Quarterly* under the *old* management, and the *Foreign and Colonial* under the *new*, are excellent examples of what a foreign review should *not* be. We by no means deny the ability with which this new journal is conducted—we readily admit that particular papers are ably written,—for example, one of fifty pages on 'The Tariff,' and another on 'The Peace and Treaty with China'—but its most intimate relation to foreign literature is in the titles which are prefixed to the articles; and it represents the movement and progression of the European mind, by standing still or running backwards. We do not on this account impute any particular blame to the conductors—they may have a special purpose, and may consider what we have said (only they would use a different phraseology) as praise—if so, let them take it—but we repeat, that the *Foreign and Colonial Review* is an example of what a foreign review ought not to be.

The Wellesley Library was sold last week. It was but small, and the only remarkable circumstance connected with it was that an eighteenpenny pamphlet, published last year, and still on sale, brought 195*l.* 1*s.*! This increased value is *attributed* to some few manuscript notes by the late Marquis; but we believe may more justly be set down to the accident of an unlimited order having been given; for the Duke of Wellington, the purchaser, and whose instructions were simply to "buy it," expressed, as well he might, his surprise, when informed of the price. The notes were as follows. At page 6 the writer observes. "He [the Marquis] sent indeed a strong army of observation under Sir J. Craig," &c. The note thereon is,—"The army 'in the field,' as it was called, and as in my time it 'always' was, with all equipments prepared for immediate service, was the only preparation made against the 'certainly meditated' attack of Zamaun Pchah.—W." At page 15 the writer quotes from Alison's History, where that author speaks of the overthrow of Colonel Monson's division, and the disastrous confidence thereby generated among the restless and rebellious native chiefs, &c.; and observes: "When again, in the war with Holkar, the Marquis deviated from his usual policy," &c., and "these impending evils were arrested by a recurrence to those better and wiser councils, which, with the one exception, characterized the whole of the Marquis Wellesley's government," &c. The Marquis, in his note, observes—"I never deviated at any time from my fixed policy; Monson (a poor, weak, though brave man), with the best intentions, deviated from it, and I spared him on a fixed principle, 'never to cast blame on those whose intentions were fair and honest, although my own fame might suffer.' All the phrases 'departed,' 'recurring to,' &c., are quite misapplied—they should be corrected. Monson's advance and retreat were no acts of mine. I wish the author of this letter, who seems to be a well-informed and judicious person, would inform Mr. Alison of these facts. Mr. Alison's work is excellent, and most fair to me, but he has made some mistakes which I could correct if I knew him or any of his friends.—W."

The following communication from a correspondent relates to the price of exhibition catalogues:—

> Permit me to express my gratitude for the suggestion thrown out some short time since in the *Athenæum*, that a ticket should be appended to every picture in the National Gallery, with the name of the painter, &c. It is so excellent that I feel assured it must be complied with. In the same spirit I would suggest that the price of the catalogue at the Royal Academy Exhibition should be reduced to sixpence: considering the numbers required, the cost ought not to exceed threepence. It is painful to be constantly applied to, by respectable persons without catalogues, for information; and numbers would purchase at sixpence who cannot afford a shilling.—I am, &c.
>
> An Amateur, but no Artist.

The question is altogether one of profit. The Academy has no other source of revenue but its Exhibitions—and if it makes more money by selling the catalogue at a shilling than it would by selling it at sixpence, we do not see that the public have a right to interfere. We however doubt the result, and should like to have the experiment tried.

A private letter from Berlin lately mentioned, that a sale of pictures was likely to take place there, early in the spring, which would be worthy the attention of those who cater for the National Gallery, and of amateurs generally. We have now received from Mr. Nutt, of Fleet Street, a catalogue, from which it appears that the collection was formed by Mr. Reimer, an extensive publisher, and is to be sold without reserve. There are no less than 680 pictures.

M. Ferdinand Denis, one of the conservators of the Bibliothèque Saint Geneviève, has presented to the Geographical Society of Paris, a bust of Don Henry of Portugal, surnamed "the Navigator." The bust is the work of M. Jules Droz, by whom it has been copied from an authentic portrait in the manuscript, which contains the 'History of the Conquest of Guinea,' by Gomez Eanez de Azuram, which manuscript, written in 1453, by order of Alphonso V., was known to exist in Spain till the year 1702; from that period supposed to have been lost, till discovered by M. Denis, in 1838, in the Royal Library at Paris.

The musical reports and rumours of the last fortnight comprise less of interest than is customary at this season. We may mention, however, as having taken place, Mr. Bennett's second pianoforte Soirée: and the performance at the Oxford Street Opera House of an English version of 'Lucia di Lammermoor'—of which more in a future number; when, also, we shall have to speak of 'La Donna del Lago' as given at Covent Garden. Not the least interesting entertainments of the hour are those exhibiting Scotch and Irish music given by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hornecastle and Messrs. White and Crouch. These are worthy of the notice of all liberal musicians; but our countrymen, especially, might find in them materials towards the establishment of a school of English dramatic music of greater value than such as the German or Italian theatres supply. We are glad to call attention to the grand concert in contemplation for the benefit of those bereaved by the recent shipwrecks. The artists will come forward, we doubt not, with their usual liberality—it is to be hoped that the public will follow their example. Of our own Italian

* He was however in error, when he stated that the "*Athenæum*, the *Morning Post*, &c. took their cue" with reference to Montgomery's 'Luther' from "the leading journal," as is proved by the conclusive fact, that the review in the *Athenæum* appeared *before* that in *The Times*.

Opera the tidings are few. It is said that the manager has secured Signora Tadolini, and has *not* secured Tamburini. It is said that Costa is at work on a new opera, and that Madame Albertazzi is about to travel hitherward, possibly in search of an engagement; since Madame Viardot has been bespoken for Vienna, when her Parisian campaign is over.

In Paris, matters are more animated. Signor Ricci has arrived to superintend the production of his 'Corrado d' Altamura;' and Herr Dreyschock, the last of the wonderful pianists, whose performance of octave passages has surprised a good half of Germany, has also made his *début*. The Concerts of the *Conservatoire* have begun; the *programme* of the first included one of Mendelssohn's symphonies, which was favourably received. Lastly, at the *Opéra Comique*, MM. Scribe and Auber's last work has just been given. The *libretto* is based upon the well-worn anecdotes of Farinelli's chivalrous benevolence, and the ascendancy he exercised over the moon-struck King of Spain. The singers are Mdlle. Rossi-Caccia, Mdlle. Thillon, MM. Roger and Grard. The opera has been successful, but not after the measure of 'Le Domino Noir' and 'Fra Diavolo.'

As for music in Italy, for the present it may be given up as all but desperate. No report of new singers, save now and then a rumour in praise of Miss Clara Novello; no composers, in spite of the promise of four new operas for *La Scala* at Milan. A paragraph declares that Rossini has been dedicating a new *Requiem* to the Pope; thus announcing a second step in the career of sacred music; but the fact wants confirmation.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Cary's NEW MICROSCOPE, estimated by Microscopists to magnify to SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES the Natural Size. New DISSOLVING VIEWS in Afghanistan, including the BOLAN PASS and View of GHUZNEE, the Hall of Waters in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Scenes in the HOLY LAND from the beautiful Sketches by D. Roberts, R.A., published by Mr. Moon. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, with brilliant experiments, is exhibited at a quarter to Three in the Day, and at Eight in the Evening. NAPIER'S PRINTING PRESS (double cylinder), Steam Engine, and other interesting Machinery, are in practical operation in the Hall of Manufactures. DAILY LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Dr. Ryan, M.D. L.L.D., and Prof. Bachhoffner.—Admission 1s., Schools, half-price.

N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.

Analyses, Assays, &c. by the Chemist of the Institution.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park-corner.—Consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length, and embracing upwards of fifty figures as large as life, all fac-similes, in their native costumes, from the highest mandarin to the blind mendicant; also many thousand specimens, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 1s.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14, 1842.—Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair.

1. 'On the Ridges, elevated Beaches, inland Cliffs, and Boulder Formations of the Canadian Lakes and Valley of St. Lawrence,' by Mr. Lyell, F.G.S.

Jan. 4, 1843.—Mr. Murchison in the chair.

1. Mr. Lyell's paper concluded.—After adverting to his former Paper on the recession of the Falls of Niagara (*Athen.* No. 750), and the observations which he made jointly with Mr. Hall in the autumn of 1841, Mr. Lyell gave an account of additional investigations made by him in June, 1842, in the course of which he found a fluviatile deposit, similar to that of Goat Island, on the right bank of the Niagara, nearly four miles lower down than the Great Falls. The fresh-water strata of sand and gravel here alluded to, occur at the whirlpool. They are horizontal, about 40 feet thick, plentifully charged with shells of recent species, and are placed on the verge of the precipice overhanging the river. They are bounded on their inland side by a steep bank of boulder clay, which runs parallel to the course of the Niagara, marking the limit of the original channel of the river, before the excavation of the great ravine. Another patch of sand, with fresh-water shells, was found on the opposite, or western side of the river, where the Muddy Run flows in, about half a mile above the whirlpool. From the position of these strata, it is inferred, that the ancient bed of the river, somewhere below the whirlpool, must have been 300 feet higher than the present bed, so as to form a barrier to that body of fresh water in which the various beds of fluviatile sand and gravel above mentioned were accumulated. This barrier was removed when the cataract cut its way back to a point farther south. The author also remarks, that the manner in which the fresh-water beds of the whirlpool and Goat Island come into immediate contact with the subjacent Silurian limestone, shows that the original Valley of the Niagara was shaped out of limestone as well as drift. Thence he concludes, that the rocks in the rapids above the falls, had suffered great denudation while yet the falls were at or below the whirlpool. Mr. Lyell thinks that the form of the ledge of rock at the Devil's Hole, and of the precipice which there projects and faces down the river, proves the falls to have been once at that point. An ancient gorge, filled with stratified drift, which breaks the continuity of the limestone on the left bank of the Niagara, at the whirlpool was found to be connected with the valley of St. David's, about three miles to the north-west. This ancient valley appears to have been about two miles broad, at one extremity, where it reaches the great escarpment of St. David's, and between 200 and 300 yards wide at the other end, or at the whirlpool. Its steep sides did not consist of single precipices, as in the ravine of Niagara, but of successive cliffs and ledges. After its denudation, the valley appears to have been submerged and filled up with sand, gravel, and boulder clay, 300 feet thick.

The author passes to the general consideration of the boulder formation on the borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the Valley of St. Lawrence, as far down as Quebec. Marine shells were observed in this drift, in several localities, at Montreal attaining a height probably exceeding 500 feet above the level of the sea. Similar shells were found as far south as the western and eastern shores of Lake Champlain. They are all northern species, and imply a former colder climate. Rocks in contact with the drift, are smoothed and furrowed, as beneath the drift in Northern Europe.

The author next describes the ridges of sand and gravel surrounding the great lakes, and regarded by many as raised beaches. Those examined, preserve a general parallelism to each other, and to the neighbouring coast, and some of them have been traced for more than 100 miles continuously. They vary in height, and are often very narrow at their summit, and from 50 to 200 yards broad at their base. Cross stratification is very commonly visible in the sand. They usually rest on clay of the boulder formation, and blocks of granite, and other rocks from the north, are occasionally lodged upon them. They are steeper on the side towards the lakes, and they usually have swamps and ponds on their inland side. They are higher, for the most part, and of larger dimensions, than modern beaches. Mr. Lyell compares them all to the osars in Sweden, and conceives that, like them, they are not simply beaches which have been thrown up by the waves above water, but that many of them have had their foundation in banks or bars of sand. They are supposed to have been formed and upraised in succession, and to have become beaches as they emerged, and sometimes cliffs undermined by the waves. The transverse and oblique ramifications of some ridges are referred to the meeting of different currents, and do not resemble simple beaches. The author concludes that most of the ridges were formed beneath the sea, or on the margin of marine sounds; some of the less elevated ridges, however, may be of lacustrine origin, and due to the oscillations in the level of the land since the great lakes existed. For unequal movements analogous to those observed in Scandinavia, may have uplifted fresh-water strata above the barriers, which divide Lake Michigan from the basin of the Mississippi, or Lake Erie from Ontario, or the waters of Ontario from the ocean: Considerable differences of level may have been produced in the ancient beds of these vast bodies of fresh water, while the modern deposit, and the subjacent Silurian strata, may to the eyes appear perfectly horizontal. The author then endeavours to trace the series of changes which have taken place in the region of Lakes Erie and Ontario, referring first to a period of emergence when lines of escarpment, like that of Queenstown, and valleys, like that of St. David's, were excavated; secondly, to a period of submergence, when those valleys, and when the cavities of the present lake basins, were wholly or partially filled up with the marine boulder formations; and lastly, to the re-emergence of the land, during which rise the ridges before alluded to were produced, and the boulder formation partially denuded. He also endeavours to show how, during this last upheaval, the different lakes may have been formed in succession, and that a channel of the sea must first have occupied the original Valley of the Niagara, which was gradually converted into an estuary and then a river. The Great Falls, when they first displayed themselves near Queenstown, must have been of moderate height, and receded rapidly, because the limestone overlying the Niagara shale was of slight thickness at its northern termination. On the further retreat of the sea a second fall would be established over lower beds of hard limestone, and a third fall would be caused over the ledge of hard quartzose sandstone, which rests on the soft red marl seen at the base of the river cliff at Lewistown. These several falls would each recede further back than the other, in proportion to the greater lapse of time during which the higher rocks were exposed before the successive emergence of the lower ones. Three falls of this kind are now seen descending a continuation of the same rocks on the Genessee river at Rochester. Their union in the case of the Niagara, into a single fall, may have been brought about in the manner suggested by Mr. Hall, by the increasing retardation of the highest cataract in proportion as the uppermost limestone thickened in its prolongation southwards, the lower falls, meanwhile, continuing to recede at an undiminished pace, having the same resistance to overcome as at first. Mr. Lyell considers the time occupied by the recession of the falls from the whirlpool to be quite conjectural, but assigns a foot, rather than a yard a year, as the more probable estimate. Thus he shows the mastodon, found on the right bank, near Goat Island, though associated with shells of recent species, to have claims to a very high antiquity, since it was buried in fluviatile sediment, before the falls had receded above the whirlpool.

2. 'Notice on a Suite of Specimens of Ornithroidic-nites, or Footprints of Birds on the new Red Sandstone, Connecticut, United States,' by Dr. Mantell, F.G.S.—These specimens were accompanied by a letter from Dr. Deane, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, the original discoverer of these curious footmarks, of which more than thirty varieties have been found, mostly bearing a striking resemblance to the tracks of living birds. They are invariably those of a biped, and in some instances the progress of the animal may be followed over as many as 10 successive steps. One example is fourteen inches in length.

3. A letter was read from Mr. W. C. Redfield, to Mr. Lyell, 'On newly discovered Ichthyolites in the new Red Sandstone of New Jersey,' narrating his discovery of two distinct fish beds, both containing remains of the genus Palæoniscus in that formation, and also of Ornithroidicnites, in the sandstone between the beds.

4. A letter was read from Mr. Charles Nicholson, accompanying some fossil bones found imbedded in the banks of the Brisbane river, New South Wales.

5. An extract of a letter was read from his Excellency, George Grey, Governor of Adelaide, accompanying a section of the country between the eastern shore of the St. Vincent's Gulf and Lake Alexandrina, New South Wales, and noticing some fossils obtained in that district.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Jan.* 17.—This was the Annual Meeting. The Report of the Council gave a satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Institution, which have been regularly recorded in the *Athenæum*. The increase of members and the financial affairs of the Institution were also satisfactory. The Telford and Walker Medals and Premiums were presented—(for account of the award see *Athen.* No. 787). The President addressed the meeting at some length on points which could not with propriety be adverted to in the official report of the Council. He gave reasons for the election of Honorary Members, showing that scientific acquirements, or the patronage which, from the elevated position of the parties, they were enabled to extend to engineering in its various branches, had been the only motives for joining the Institution. He pronounced an eulogium on Mr. Ewart, the late Inspector of Steam Machinery for the Navy, and alluded to the Memoir of Capt. Huddart, for which a medal had been presented to Mr. Cotton. Among the engineering works, the Thames Tunnel, which has just

been completed, was especially mentioned, and praise awarded to Sir Isambard Brunel for the skill and energy displayed in the undertaking. Prof. Wheatstone's applications of Electro-magnetism, and some interesting facts, were also mentioned.

The ballot for the Council took place, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. J. Walker, *President*; W. Cubitt, B. Donkin, J. Field, and H. R. Palmer, *Vice Presidents*; W. T. Clark, G. Lowe, J. Macneill, J. M. Rendel, G. Rennie, R. Sibley, J. Simpson, J. Taylor, T. Wicksteed, J. Miller, F. Braithwaite, and W. Cubitt, other Members and Associates of Council.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Jan.* 18.—R. Twining, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Higgs described an instrument called the Monochord, calculated to facilitate the study of vocal music. The monochord is an oblong rectangular box, made of mahogany, 26 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, and 2½ inches high. On the upper surface are marked the diatonic and chromatic scales: a single wire is extended lengthwise over a bridge at either end of the instrument, and the different notes are produced by moving a third bridge along the top of the instrument with the right hand, while the wire is touched with one finger of the left hand. Unlike the tuning fork, which is capable of producing only one tone or note, the monochord produces any of the notes, either of the diatonic or any other scale. It also gives a correct idea of vibration and the theory of sound.

Mr. Whishaw read an account of Messrs. Carmichael & Co.'s machine for excavating earth-work, which has received in America the appellation of the Yankee Geologist. The machine is composed of the following parts, namely, a strong wooden platform, mounted on wheels, which run on a temporary railway: second, a powerful crane, firmly fixed at one end of the platform; third, on the other end of the platform, a steam engine, which actuates the machinery: fourth, a shovel, scraper, excavator or digging tool, which is suspended by a strong chain from the jib of the crane, which chain passes over pulley wheels, and thence round a drum connected with the machinery, and lastly the arrangement of wheel-work necessary to produce the various evolutions and motions of this novel machine. As to the quantity of earth excavated in a given time, it may be stated that 30,719 car (waggon) loads, each containing 1½ cubic yard of hard excavation consisting of clay, sand, coarse gravel, and boulders of various sizes, some of them closely bedded together, and many of them requiring blasts to cause their displacement, were excavated in forty-six days. A machine of this description is at present at the St. Katherine's Docks, but not put together: within, however, a very short time it is expected that it will be set to work, and thus afford an opportunity of judging of its capabilities.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 17.—R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Miss Horrocks, J. French, Esq., and Mr. Robert Cooper, were elected Fellows. A paper, 'On Heating Hothouses by Steam,' was read, from Mr. Walker, gardener to R. W. Grenfil, Esq. Instead of heating water in large pipes by smaller ones conveying steam and traversing them longitudinally, it was proposed to introduce the end only of a steam-pipe into that of a larger water-pipe, which is continued round the house. The steam is generated in a boiler, and can thus, by pressure, be made to heat the water in the pipes to any required temperature: it may also be thrown into the atmosphere by means of a perforated pipe. To prevent abstraction of heat, the steam-pipe is to be isolated on wooden sleepers, and to be inclosed in a tunnel of the same material.—Mrs. Lawrence exhibited a magnificent specimen of *Dendrobium nobile*, covered with flowers; *Lælia albida*; *Cyrtochilum maculatum*; *Peristeria guttata*; a fine plant of the recently-introduced *Manettia bicolor*, whose red and yellow tubular flowers, although rather scantily produced, had a pretty effect; *Clerodendrum splendens*, a species lately brought from Sierra Leone, and bearing panicles of rich scarlet; with cut blooms of *Spermodyctium azureum* and *Astrapæa Wallichii*, the latter a large stove plant, with immense leaves, and producing freely at this season its drooping clusters of light carmine flowers: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendrobium. From Sir E. Antrobus were an exceedingly well cultivated specimen of *Euphorbia jacquiniflora*, fine plants of *Epiphyllum truncatum*, and *Epacris impressa*: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Euphorbia. Messrs. Lucombe & Pince exhibited a pretty little Melastomaceous plant, of recent introduction from Mexico; it is somewhat similar in habit to *Saponaria ocymoides*, and thrives in a moderately warm greenhouse, where it produces its rosy lilac flowers in profusion: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From G. Loddiges, Esq., a cut specimen of *Epidendrum densiflorum*, a species nearly allied to *E. nutans*, and, when in the hot-house, diffusing an agreeable fragrance: for this a Banksian medal was awarded. A large collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers was sent by T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; amongst them were a fine dark variety of the singular *Stanhopea Wardii*; *Myanthus cristatus*, having the labellum covered with long white excrescences, resembling hairs; *Dendrobium tetragonum*, a curious species, with the segments of the perianth of a light primrose colour, margined with reddish brown, and not unlike the extended limbs of a large spider: a certificate was awarded to the Stanhopea. From E. Johnstone, Esq., was a collection of cut Camellias, with specimens of *Garrya elliptica*, a hardy evergreen shrub, bearing catkins of great length, similar to those of the Hazel, *Acacia pubescens*. From W. Block, Esq., a very large flower of *Camellia Donckelaeri*; its size appeared to have arisen from its having been grafted on some strong-growing variety. G. Crawshay, Esq., exhibited twenty-five bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, cut from the same vines as those brought forward at two previous meetings: they were equally good on this as on former occasions; to bring them to this perfection, not quite two sacks of house-cinders had been consumed, the fire not having been lighted more than twenty-five times during the season, and then only to exclude frost or excessive damp. From Mr. Hammond, were some good Seedling Apples, which are stated "to unite the properties of the Golden Pippin and Nonpareil; like the former, they may be eaten as soon as gathered, and they will keep nearly as long as the latter, some of the fruit of 1841 having continued sound until May." The flesh is yellowish, crisp, juicy, and rich. From J. Moorman, Esq., handsome specimens of the Easter Beurré, Beurré d'Aremberg, Jean de Witte, Nelis d'Hiver, Passe Colmar, and Glout Morceau Pears, six good varieties for late keeping: a certificate was awarded for them. From the garden of the Society were two specimens of *Amaryllis aulica*; *Acacia verniciflua*, a handsome, compact-growing species, with orange-coloured flowers, well adapted for growing in small greenhouses; *Hoitzia Mexicana*, with pale flesh-coloured flowers, of great beauty; cut flowers of the deliciously scented *Chimonanthus fragrans* and *grandiflora*, hardy shrubs, requiring only to be protected while in bloom from wet, and worthy of a place in every garden. A model was exhibited of Jucke's Patent Furnace. In this the fire-bars form an endless chain passing over two drums, one at each end of the furnace, and are kept in motion, at the rate of about eight feet per hour, either by hand or by a strap connected with a steam-engine. The consumption of fuel is regulated by a door in front, which can be raised to any desired level. The air is constantly passing through the fire-bars, and the clinkers are carried along by the revolving bars, and fall over into an iron box at the extremity of the grate. The apparatus can be removed from beneath the boiler, when necessary. The smoke is said to be consumed.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 17.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Taylor exhibited specimens of Camelina sativa, a cruciferous plant, with siliquose fruit. The seeds are used in New Zealand for the purpose of obtaining oil, which they yield in abundance. The produce is large, being 40 or 50 bushels of seed per acre. Seeds, as well as the oil, and the cake after the expression of the oil, were exhibited. A paper was read from W. Griffiths, Esq., on the developement of the embryonal sac in the ovules of Santalum, Loranthus, and Viscum. The author corrected some previous statements which he had made, and entered fully into the changes he had observed in the growth, structure, and position of the embryonal sac, nucleus, and pollen tubes in two species belonging to the natural order Santalaceæ. Mr. R. H. Solly exhibited specimens of the curious wood of Phytocrene. Messrs. W. Osborne, Neesom and D. Rush, were elected Fellows.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 11. Dr. Farre in the chair.—Mr. Rodgers delivered a lecture on the proximate principles of opium. After alluding to the interest of the drug in a physiological and medicinal point of view, and the important results that have taken place in vegetable chemistry from the discovery of its ultimate principle, morphia, he gave the comparative analysis of Smyrna opium by Mulder, and referred to the other principles described by Courbe and Palletier, and then explained the several processes by which they could be detected. Much has been said about the tests for opium. Mr. Rodgers observed that it is one of the few organic poisons, which admit of decisive detection: for if we can obtain proof of the presence of morphia by the tests already enumerated, and the red colour by the action of the per-salts of iron on the meconic acid from a suspected solution, by the means recommended in various toxicological works, there cannot be a doubt of the existence of opium.

Jan. 16.—*Anniversary Meeting.* The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.—*President*, Earl Stanhope; *Treasurer*, T. C. Cope, Esq., jun.; *Secretaries*, John Foote, Esq., Joseph T. Coullen, M.D.; *Conservator*, Dr. Farre; *Librarian*, E. Saunders, Esq.; *Professor of Botany*, office vacant; of *Chemistry*, J. E. D. Rodgers, Esq.; of *Materia Medica*, Dr. Sigmond; of *Toxicology*, Dr. Cooke.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 18.—J. S. Bowerbank, Esq., in the chair. A paper was read from that gentleman, 'On the Structure of the Shells of Molluscous and Conchiferous Animals.' The researches of the author into the structure of the organic tissue of the Corallidæ, published in 1842, suggested to him the idea of pursuing a similar course of investigation into the nature and origin of the testaceous coverings of the Mollusca and Conchifera. The first subject examined was the young cartilaginous lips of the common garden snail, *Helix aspersa*; subsequently he directed his attention to the testaceous coverings of numerous species of adult univalve and bivalve shells, and the paper contained the results of the examination. In conclusion, the author alluded to the fact, that there must be, of necessity, some vascular connexion between the animal and its shell, although he had at present failed in detecting it. Drawings of the principal parts described accompanied the communication.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Nov.* 7, 1842.—Various new and beautiful insects were exhibited. The following memoirs were read:—1, 'Notice of the Occurrence of Dipterous Larvæ in the Human Stomach,' by H. Johnston, Esq. 2, 'Notice of Entomological Captures near Stockton-upon-Tees,' by John Hogg, Esq. 3, 'Descriptions of New Indian Coleoptera,' by the Rev. F. W. Hope. 4, Continuation of a Memoir on the Trogidæ and Geotrupidæ,' by Mr. Westwood.

Dec. 5.—A fine collection of insects from the island of Hayti was presented by A. Tweedy, Esq., consul of that island. The president announced that, upon the suggestion of Mr. Hope, the formation of a series of committees had been undertaken, for the purposes of investigating by reporting annually upon the entomological peculiarities of the species of insects inhabiting various geographical districts. The memoirs read were, 1, 'Descriptions of new British Chalcididæ,' by A. H. Haliday, Esq.; and 2, 'Description of a new Species of the hymenopterous genus Ænictus, from Southern Africa,' by J. O. Westwood.

Jan. 2, 1843.—A large collection of British and foreign crustaceæ was presented, and many curious insects exhibited. Mr. Westwood read a notice of a new British genus and species of homopterous insects, and also communicated a notice from M. Guérin Méneville relative to the completion of the text of the *Iconographie du Règne animal*, and a new arrangement of the species of the genus Rhipicera to appear in the *Spécies et Iconographie générique*.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.—*Jan.* 17.—The papers were —'Assaying by Galvanism,' as practised by Mr. Roberts many years ago, and which is said to be superior to either the dry or wet mode of ordinary use.—'The Dissection of a second *Gymnotus electricus*,' by Mr. Letheby, accompanied by a series of drawings, illustrative of the electrical and nervous functions of this extraordinary creature.—Schœnbein's new battery, consisting of cylinders of zinc and

iron, or, by a more recent improvement, of active and passive iron, excited in either case by the same means as Grove's battery.—'Report of Mr. Armstrong's Steam Electrical Apparatus,' by Mr. Ibbetson. Under unpromising circumstances, a spark was discharged 120 times in a minute.—'On the Disturbance of Electrical Equilibrium,' by Mr. Roberts.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT. Asiatic Society, 2, P.M.
— Botanic Society, 4.
WED. Geological Society, half-past 8.
— Society of Arts.—General Meeting.
THUR. Royal Society, half-past 8.
— Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.
— Zoological Society, 3.
FRI. Royal Institution, ½ p. 8.—Mr. E. Solly, jun., 'On the Causes and Effects of Smoke, and the Method of Preventing it.'
— Botanical Society, 8.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

On Monday will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.
Tuesday, Sir E. L. Bulwer's Play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday, AS YOU LIKE IT, from the Text of Shakspeare.
Thursday, last time of its performance, Handel's Opera of ACIS AND GALATEA; and other Entertainments.
Friday, A PLAY.
The Pantomime, of HARLEQUIN AND WILLIAM TELL: or THE GENIUS OF THE RIBSTONE PIPPIN, every Evening, being the last Week of its Performance.

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL will give his LAST VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1, previous to his departure for America, when he will introduce the Dream of the Reveller, the General's Last Battle, the Newfoundland Dog, the original Mississippi Song, the Prairie Song of the Far West, the Maniac, the Ship on Fire, &c. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; reserved seats, 4s. each; reserved family seats to admit four, 10s. 6d. each. To be had of Messrs. Cramer, Addison, and Beale, 201, Regent Street, and of all the principal Music-sellers.

MUSIC OF IRELAND.—Mr. HORNCASTLE, of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, will give his FOURTH and LAST ENTERTAINMENT before his departure for Dublin, at the MUSIC HALL, Store Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, NEXT, February 2nd.—Vocal Performers: Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, and Mr. Horncastle—Harp, Miss Le Roy—Pianoforte, Mr. Williams—Uni'on Pipes, Mr. O'Hannigan.—To commence at 8 o'Clock. Tickets, 2s. each; reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; private boxes, for six, 18s.; for eight, 1l. 1s.; to be had at the Hall, and of the principal Music-sellers.—On the fulfilment of his Engagement in Dublin, Mr. Horncastle will recommence his Entertainments at the Music Hall.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Mothers and Daughters' is another instance of the mistaken notion entertained by some modern dramatists, that five acts of dialogue constitute a comedy: for nearly four hours on Tuesday did the audience sit, patiently listening to the tediousness of a few venerable characters, grown grey in the service of the stage, who 'talked an infinite deal of nothing;' alternately aiming at epigrammatic smartness, and indulging in flights of fustian. The most inveterate proser was *Lord Merlin*, the sage of the piece, played by Mr. Vandenhoff, who uttered homilies in pulpit style, and shook his head with significance. This ponderous impersonation of the virtues of the whole peerage is the golden fish, for which the intriguing *Lady Manifold* angles with her artful daughter; but not a nibble does she get. At length a hungry pike, in the shape of a half-pay officer, gorges the bait, and finds himself hooked—the girl having no money: and the rich old lord remains a bachelor, and the widow Manifold has the mortification to see his nephew and sole heir marry her humble companion. Mrs. Orger's performance of *Lady Manifold* was the only redeeming feature of the representation; and, if different from what the author intended, it bore the stamp of nature: there is a homely frankness and geniality in the style of this actress, that wins upon an audience; and the hysterical burst of emotion with which she forgave her disobedient daughter, whom she had just before been scolding with great gusto, was a sudden outbreak of motherly feeling that took the audience by surprise. Mrs. Walter Lacy, as the artful little puss, played the coquette cleverly; and Miss Vandenhoff as the victim of dependence reminded one of Patience on a Monument. Harley as the adventurer struggled between the assumption of gentility and his farcical tendencies, but the latter ultimately prevailed; and there being no dramatic consistency to violate, his facetiousness had its full fling. The stage was well furnished, and the "comedy" well received by the author's friends, who called for him at the end, and to whom Mr. Bell bowed his thanks from a private box: but for all this flattering augury of success we doubt if 'Mothers and Daughters' will prove attractive.

DRURY LANE.—'Cymbeline,' one of those beautiful creations of Shakspeare that bear the rough handling of the stage though they suffer from it, has been revived with a less degree of finish in the article of scenery and costume than distinguished others of Mr. Macready's Shakspearian revivals, and some needless omissions of dialogue; but withal, in a manner to deserve encouragement and afford gratification. The incident on which this play is founded is revolting to our notions, but the delicate structure raised on this gross foundation lifts us above licentious circumstances into a region of pure and exalted sentiment far beyond its contaminating influences. Without *Posthumous* and *Iachimo* we could not have had *Imogen*; and no price is too great for so exquisite a creature, in whom the finest qualities of the sex are embodied: yet still she is a woman. Miss H. Faucit does not realize our idea of the character, but her acting is powerful, and in the scene where she implores *Pisanio* to kill her, she is touching: she becomes the page's disguise well, too: but her tenderness seems affected, and her indignation is too furious and vehement for the gentle *Imogen*. Mr. Macready represents *Iachimo* as a jovial, reckless voluptuary, who makes a rash boast in a moment of excess, and is urged on to his villany more for the sake of winning his wager than out of an inherent love of mischief. This is an ingenious gloss of the character, but not, we think, the true reading. Shakspeare intends *Iachimo* as a representative of the subtle, malignant, and profligate Italian, who panders to his sensual appetites and plumes himself on his craft and treachery; and the 'yellow' Italian is contrasted with the honest, confiding Briton. Mr. Macready's look, manner, and speech are consistent with his own version of the character; therefore he does not appear a dissembler in his interview with *Imogen*, and his actions are consequently at variance with his assumed nature. Mr. Anderson as *Posthumous* is hard, loud, and somewhat mechanical: *Pisanio* is discreetly played by Mr. Elton; and Mr. Phelps as *Belarius* is rugged and robust, with a touch of kindliness in his nature. Mr. Compton's *Cloten* is an amusing exhibition of imbecility, but he swaggers too much. Messrs Hudson and Allen sang the dirge over Fidele, as written by Shakspeare, with feeling and simplicity that made it duly impressive.

MISCELLANEA

Explosion at Dover.—The great experiment of exploding 18,500 lb. or 8¼ tons of gunpowder, under Rounddown Cliff, took place on Thursday at 2 o'clock, and was successful. The account says, that on the signal being given, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting wires; the earth trembled to half a mile distant, a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard, and the base of the cliff extending on either hand to upwards of 500 feet, was shot as from a cannon from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less, it is said than 1,000,000 tons being dislodged by the fearful shock, settled itself gently down into the sea below, frothing and boiling as it displaced the liquid element, till it occupied the expanse of many acres, and extended outward on its ocean bed to a distance of perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight was, indeed, truly magnificent. Such was the precision of the engineers and the calculations of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear just so much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company 1,000*l.* worth of hand labour. Not the slightest accident occurred. On the cliffs were Major-General Pasley, Sir J. Herschell, the Astronomer Royal, Professor Sedgwick, and many engineers.

British Museum.—"I have lately noticed with pleasure your remarks on the delay in giving access to new books in the British Museum. As to printed books we are told that they are for some months inaccessible except as a matter of favour, thus defeating the privileges to the public of the Copyright Act in its requisition, that copies of new books should be delivered to the Museum within two months; and it must be remembered that few book *buyers* frequent the Museum to read, but the majority are those working men of letters to whom speedy access is important. The same occurs as to manuscript additions to the library—where no protection of publishers can be pleaded.—Yours, &c. A CANTAB." [We have not said one word about "the delay in giving access to new books at the British Museum." A correspondent, indeed, some time since complained that needless time was occupied by the binder, but it does not necessarily follow that all books sent to the binder are new. Be this as it may, our opinion is that the public should not have access at all to "new books"—no, nor for twenty or more years after publication. If 'Cantab' reads the Copyright Act correctly, then authors and publishers who live by the *sale* of their works are bound to furnish *gratuitously*, early copies *to the most frequented libraries in the most populous and most literary cities* of the three kingdoms—London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Rare encouragement this for his friends the men of letters!]

The 'National,' the 'Sweeps,' and the 'Little-go.'—As we foresaw, the toleration of these nuisances has led to their extension in every direction. From the Polytechnic, and its hundred thousand tickets at a shilling, it crept up to any number of tickets at 20*s.*—The 'National' forthwith speculated on the chance of 25,000 gulls, at 21*s.*—The 'Sweeps' tried tickling for 20*l.*—Then the pastry-cooks baited with twelfth-cakes. Heretofore it has been all for 'love of art;' now 'love of literature' puts forth its claims, and

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Which will be publicly drawn for on ——— at 12 o'Clock at Noon.

Remarkable Phenomena.—We published last week the *observations* made at the Royal Society, showing the extraordinary depression of the barometer during the gale of Friday the 13th. A correspondent has obligingly forwarded us a copy of the *Belfast Whig*, from which it appears that like, and other remarkable phenomena, were observed in that town. "On Thursday last, the evening tide, according to our almanacks, took place at thirty-eight minutes past seven o'clock, which was very correct; but the tide, which was at its height at that hour, remained so without change, till half-past nine o'clock. The tide of yesterday (Friday) morning was at its height at twenty-six minutes past eight o'clock, and rose to eleven feet three inches, being two feet and three inches above the previous tide—a most remarkable difference, and worthy of notice, when the very low state of the barometer is taken into consideration. In addition to these phenomena, it is singular, that the storm glasses were, the whole of yesterday, in a remarkably unsettled state—the index of the wheel barometers, in all parts of the town, went right round the circle, passing over the lowest marks, and rising, the reverse way, to beyond 'fair;' afterwards, the index came back the way it traversed, and then remained at the lowest point, 'very stormy.' The marine barometers were affected in exactly a similar way. Indications of this kind took place about the 6th of January, 1839—the period of that dreadful storm which levelled lighthouses, and laid prostrate the pride of the forests." A like depression took place at Manchester: at 11 o'clock on Friday A.M. it was at 27.90.

Durability of Photographic Impressions.—M. Ulex, of Hamburgh, lately subjected some daguerréotypes to a series of experiments for the purpose of determining their durability. He states, in a communication published in *The Annals of Chemistry*, "For the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which they would be affected by light, I covered one-half of one of these impressions with paper, and hung it up, so as to afford a direct southern aspect, thus exposing it for weeks to the continued action of the sun's rays. When, after this time, the protecting cover was removed, not the slightest difference could be perceived in the two several halves of the impression. The same impression was then exposed, in the water-bath, to a temperature of + 60° R. = 167° F., without,

however, its undergoing, in this instance, the slightest alteration. Other impressions were then exposed to steam, to the action of carbonic acid, ammonia, and even for some time to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and to the gas of hydrosulphate of ammonia, without, however, the impressions losing in the slightest degree the distinctness of their outlines, or being destroyed. A pure silver plate in contact with the air, if only for a short time exposed, is, as is well known, rapidly blackened by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. In the manner, however, in which these impressions are generally kept, that is to say, between paste-board and glass, both pasted together, not even the slightest tinge of brown will be produced by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen. If a photographic impression is completely rubbed away by means of a piece of leather and rotten-stone, so that the bright surface of the silver alone is apparent, and the silver plate is then heated, the impression will reappear distinctly with all its outlines. This experiment serves likewise as an additional confirmation of the statements given by Moser. At the present time the photographic impressions are, almost without exception, gilt, according to the method introduced by Fisot. In the case of an impression treated in this manner the gold coating defies all noxious influences. We arrive, then, at this result—that the preference, as regards durability, must justly be given to photographic impressions over paintings in oil."

Roman Antiquities.—There have lately been discovered near the town of Hyères, in the Var, the remains of an ancient Roman city. Excavations having been made to the extent of between 80 and 100 yards in a line from the sea-shore, there have been opened out a hypocaust of large dimensions, reservoirs, &c., and several walls faced with curious paintings, one of which is semi-circular. These paintings were at first very fresh, but faded on exposure to the light and air. They are composed of arabesques, figures of men and animals, flowers, and other ornaments, fantastically arranged, similar to the most beautiful of those found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pottery, vases, medals, coins, &c. have also been dug up.

Source of Fat in Animals.—The observation by Liebig, that the fibrin of plants and animals is identical in its composition, led to the inevitable conclusion, that the animal organization merely modifies the state of the substances presented to it by the vegetable kingdom, and does not form any solids, as plants do, from their gaseous constituents; or, in other words, the fibrin or curd of milk exists ready formed in the vegetables which serve as the food of the cow, while the main constituents of the blood, in like manner, are derived directly from the vegetable matters which constitute the food primarily of all animals. No exception could be urged to this affirmation in reference to the formation of blood and muscle. The anomaly which presented itself was in the instance of fat, which, as far as experiment had carried us, did not appear to exist in sufficient abundance in vegetable food, to authorize us to ascribe its origin to such a source. Liebig quotes the instance of a lean goose, weighing 4 lb., which, in 36 days, gains 5 lb. weight by consuming 24 lbs. of maize, and yields 3¼ lb. of pure fat. The latter could not be derived from the maize, said Liebig, because maize, according to such experiments as had been made upon it before Liebig wrote, did not contain the thousandth part of its weight of fat. The ingenious views of Liebig have led Dumas and Payen to make a series of experiments, for the purpose of determining the quantity of fatty or oily matter in maize. They have found 9 per cent. of yellow oil to exist in this vegetable; hence they conclude, when a lean goose eats 24 lb. of maize, it takes up 2½ lb. of fatty matter, which, with the fat previously existing in the animal, is sufficient to account for the source of the 3¼ lb. of fat. Dumas adds the remarkable intelligence, that hay, such as it is met with in the trusses eaten by animals, contains 2 per cent. of fatty or oily matter.—*Proceedings of the Phil. Society of Glasgow.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The Museum of Economic Geology is in Craig's Court, Charing Cross.—Amicus—No. 447 of the *Athenæum*, with the steel engraving of the elevation of the new Houses of Parliament and Ground Plan, may still be had of our Publisher.

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Age.	MALE. Seven years.	MALE. Whole life.	FEMALE. Seven years.	FEMALE. Whole life.
	£1 6 3	£2 3 6	£1 5 0	£1 15 1
20	1 12 2	2 9 10	1 8 9	2 3 2
30	1 17 4	3 4 4	1 13 9	2 15 0
40	2 12 3	4 12 4	1 17 3	3 15 0
50	4 7 11	6 18 2	3 7 3	5 14 7
60				

Prospectus exhibiting this remarkable distinction at every age, may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

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Policies in Existence.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Bonus.	Original Premium.	Reduction in Premium.	Equal to a Reduction per Cent. on the original Premium of
Years.	Years.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
7	50	1,000	163 11 0	63 0 0	27 17 2	44
7	46	1,000	115 12 0	40 1 8	16 3 5	40
7	33	1,000	177 10 0	54 1 8	20 11 6	39
7	32	500	44 7 0	13 2 11	5 1 4	39
6	52	2,000	227 19 0	97 11 8	34 5 10	35
6	50	1,000	106 5 0	45 10 10	15 10 7	34
6	31	500	37 2 0	12 17 6	4 2 5	32
5	51	1,000	91 3 0	47 2 6	13 6 8	28
5	41	2,000	146 13 0	69 10 0	18 11 0	26½
5	30	600	37 2 0	15 8 0	4 1 2	26
4	42	500	28 19 0	17 12 1	3 13 3	20
3	28	1,000	46 14 0	24 3 4	4 16 5	19½
3	46	800	37 8 0	31 18 8	4 16 10	15
3	25	2,000	69 6 0	44 5 0	6 14 11	15
2	53	3,000	140 15 0	224 15 0	23 11 7	10½
2	26	500	11 11 0	11 10 0	1 2 6	9½
1	42	2,000	26 14 0	70 8 4	3 3 9	4½

The Directors refer with great confidence to the above statement, as exhibiting the most satisfactory proof of the superiority of the principle on which this Institution is founded, namely, that of MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, carried out under the protection and advantages afforded by the acts of Parliament relating to FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, and fully warranting them in thus directing the public attention to the peculiar privileges secured to all assurers.

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London, Jan. 17, 1843.

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suffering from Influenza; the two first doses generally arrest the progress of this distressing complaint, and a little perseverance completely removes it. Children's Coughs, as well as recent ones in adults, will be removed by a few doses (frequently by the first), and asthmatic persons, who previously had not been able to lie down in bed, have received the utmost benefit from the use of it. Sold by A. Willoughby & Co., late B. G. Windus, 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 1*s.* 1½*d.* or 2*s.* 9*d.* each.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—This is an efficient White Powder for the

Teeth, solely prepared from *Oriental Herbs* of the most *delightful odour*, and of certain virtue for *strengthening*, *preserving*, *and thoroughly cleansing the Teeth.* It eradicates *Tartar* from the Teeth, removes *spots of incipient decay*, *polishes* and *preserves* the enamel—to which it gives a *pearl-like whiteness*; and, above all, from its *disinfecting* properties, gives SWEETNESS TO THE BREATH. As an *anti-scorbutic*, this *Dentifrice* also share in its transcendant powers. *Scurvy* is eradicated from them, a healthy action and redness are induced, that offer to the notice of the medical practitioner the most indubitable signs of their *healthful state.* Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

☞ NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, *A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,* are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S ODONTO." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

BUTLER'S COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION, or FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA,

is the original of the now numerous concentrated preparations of the kind, a dessert spoonful of it diluted with water, makes half a pint of the Compound Decoction, of the same strength and composition as that ordered by the British Pharmacopœias. It is prescribed as an alterative in scrofula, scurvy, eruptions of the skin, and all cutaneous diseases; also has been found extremely useful in chronic rheumatism, in secondary symptoms and after an improper use of mercury.

Prepared and sold in pint bottles, 20*s.*; half-pints, 10*s.*; and quarter-pints, 5*s.* 6*d.*, by Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London; and may be obtained of J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-st.; Davenport & Co. 30, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; or, by order, through any respectable Druggist.

☞ The above Medicine has been prepared and sold by the Advertiser and his Predecessor, in the same premises, very nearly 20 years. An individual in the same street has, within a short period, succeeded to the business of the late Mr. George Butler (who first commenced business as a Chemist and Druggist about 7 years since), and, preparing a similar medicine, modestly announces in print that the said George Butler's preparation is the *original*, asserting also its superiority to an *imitation* sold under a similar name. It is consequently necessary to caution the public against being imposed on by such a statement, and to repeat that the old establishment of 'BUTLER' in this City has no connexion with any other of the same name.

No. 4, Cheapside, *corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.*

THE LATE GEORGE BUTLER.

WILLIAM JACKSON, formerly with the late Mr. A. John Mariner, and now successor to the late Mr.

George Butler, 93, Cheapside, corner of King-street, London, established 1616.—GEORGE BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, now prepared solely by his successor, William Jackson, is the Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla of the London Pharmacopœia, concentrated to such a degree that a dessert spoonful diluted with a quarter of a pint of water is precisely the same as the compound decoction ordered by the Royal College of Physicians. Purchasers are earnestly requested to test by dilution the relative strength of this preparation with others sold under a similar name, and he feels assured that the superiority of the preparation made by him and his predecessor, its purity, and the great care bestowed in the process of evaporation, will always ensure the decided approbation and preference which it has received of the medical profession. W. Jackson is unwilling to refer to the invidious observations annexed to an advertisement (for obvious reasons) of a similar preparation by "an individual in the same street," but he is anxious to maintain the credit of the above preparation, and to state that his concern has always been known as a Medical and Dispensing Establishment, and that "Turlington's Balsam," "Stoughton's Elixir," and other nostrums of a like character, have never been sold at his establishment with his name attached thereto as the proprietor of them. He declines taking any further notice of the malignant remarks alluded to. W. Jackson begs to repeat the caution that there exists no connexion between his establishment and any other of the name of "Butler." Please, therefore, to observe that the labels have upon them, in full, the address, 93, Cheapside, corner of King-street, London. Established 1616.

TO EXTEND THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH ART, BY CIRCULATING FINE EXAMPLES OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING.

THE NATIONAL ART-UNION.

PATRON,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

VARIOUS circumstances have combined to suggest the establishment of an ART-UNION upon a more extended and comprehensive scale than that of the "SOCIETIES" at present in existence; with a view to associate, for one common purpose, persons of similar habits and tastes, however removed by distance; to increase the means of justly appreciating the Fine Arts, and participating in their beneficial influences; and, by circulating Works of unquestionable excellence, to give a right bias and a wise direction to that taste for the beautiful and instructive in Art, which is becoming, not gradually, but rapidly, universal in Great Britain.

The Societies which, within the last few years, have been called into existence, in this country, originated, as our readers are aware, with the patrons of Art in Germany. The idea was borrowed first in Scotland; it was introduced thence into London; the spirit spread its influence to Ireland and the English provinces; and several such Institutions are now in operation—all stimulated by one great and honourable motive, but each having some peculiar characteristics, and all acting upon grounds independent one of another.

The vast advantages that arise to a community from a proper cultivation of the Arts, and the salutary enjoyments produced by them, are too obvious, and too generally admitted, to require comment. The astonishing increase of Institutions for their promotion, and of Societies for their encouragement, in this country, has only kept pace with the public sentiment. The spirit of the age, rejecting the less refined pleasures of former times, requires those that are derived from the cultivation of Science, Literature, and THE ARTS,—because it has been taught to appreciate their value. The aristocracy, of rank or commerce, are deriving their "home enjoyments" from the mind and hand of the Painter; while the taste, and it may be said the judgment, formerly confined to the higher, have spread to the middle, classes of society, by whom the inferior productions of the graver are now almost invariably rejected. Fortunately, Science has been summoned to the aid of the Arts,—the invention of the ELECTROTYPE will, by multiplying to any extent the productions of the burin, enable the producer of a fine Print to supply it at the cost, formerly, of the commonest engravings—such electrotyped copies being, in all respects, as exce'lent as the originals, of which they are fac-similes,—a result that rests upon indubitable authority, and is "established by the proof that it has been found impossible, by most competent judges, to distinguish the one from the other."

The MANAGERS of the "NATIONAL ART-UNION" avail themselves of this power to answer the increased demand for ART of unquestionable excellence; and submit their PLAN with confidence to the Public.

In its leading provisions, it resembles THE SOCIETIES now in operation, and with which the Public are already familiar; *first*, in supplying an impression of a most costly Engraving for each Guinea subscribed; and *secondly*, in distributing Works of Art, the productions of British Artists, which will be appropriated in the usual manner of drawing.

In the "NATIONAL ART-UNION," however, there are some peculiar features, upon the importance of which, as serious and valuable improvements, its projectors calculate for success.

These they have now to explain:—

With reference to the PRINTS distributed,—One for each Guinea subscribed:

1st. The Print is DELIVERED to the Subscriber, *at the time his Subscription is paid*; thus removing one of the principal objections to existing Art-Unions, which have delayed the issue of one Print until long after another Print has become due; causing considerable disappointment and vexation by continual postponements.

2nd. As, at least, THREE OR FOUR Engravings are submitted to the Subscribers, from which a choice may be made, for each Guinea subscribed,—and as these Engravings are varied as to subject and size, the Subscriber is enabled to select a Print suitable to his taste; and not compelled, as in previously existing Societies, to accept a Print, the character of which may not be agreeable to him, or which does not possess sufficient merit as a work of art. *In short, he can ascertain the true worth of the Engraving before he becomes a Subscriber.*

3rd. The Prints issued by the NATIONAL ART-UNION are greatly superior to any that have been hitherto published by a Society. They are all *Line Engravings*; engraved in every instance by the most eminent of British Engravers, from the choicest works of the most famous of our British Painters; and the expenditure in their production has been at least *thrice* the amount paid by any existing similar Institution.

With reference to the PRIZES for distribution among the Subscribers:

1st. The sum to be expended in the purchase of PRIZES,—Paintings, Drawings, Sculpture, and Proof Impressions of fine Prints,—shall amount to the FULL HALF of the total sum subscribed, exclusive of the Engravings distributed at the time of subscribing.

[No Painting, Drawing, or work in Sculpture, can be selected as a Prize of less value than Twenty-five Guineas; but the smaller Prizes will consist of the finest Proofs of rare and costly Prints, which cannot but be considered more desirable acquisitions than inferior Pictures of small price.]

2nd. The plan of drawing the Prizes will be precisely that adopted by the London Art-Union, and will take place within the current year.

3rd. The Pictures which are to be purchased with the amount of the Prizes distributed by the Institution, may be purchased, at the option of the Prize-holder, from any accredited Artists' Exhibition in the United Kingdom within Twelve Months after the Prizes have been declared. Thus the Prize-holder will avoid the necessity of a journey to London, or the only alternative of selecting his Picture by deputy.

4th. Any Prize-holder of Two Hundred Pounds and upwards, who cannot select a Picture to his taste from the Exhibitions, will have the privilege of giving a commission to any Artist of his own selection, subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee. This arrangement will avoid the difficulty of which there has been a universal complaint, inasmuch as in nearly every instance, Pictures of the highest merit are purchased previous to Exhibition.

5th. The number and value of the Prizes will depend upon the amount of Subscriptions, and will be determined by the Committee immediately on the Subscription Lists being closed.

6th. Should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any private arrangement has taken place between a Prize-holder and an Artist, with a view to an improper appropriation of the whole or any part of the amount of a Prize, it will be forfeited, and awarded to some one of the Institutions for the benefit of decayed Artists; and should any Prize-holder select a Picture of less value than the amount of his Prize, the sum so unexpended shall be applied to the same purpose.

7th. No Picture, Drawing, or work in Sculpture, shall be selected by a Prize-holder, the price of which has not been left, previous to the opening of the Exhibition wherein it is exhibited, with the Clerk or Secretary, or proper person appointed to make such price public, and any reservation for Copyright which may make the price doubtful, shall render it ineligible for selection.

The period for drawing the Prizes will be duly announced. It will take place in London, and Subscribers will be invited to attend. The proceedings will be conducted under the superintendence of the Committee, and at least TWELVE of the Town and Country Agents, who will represent the interests of the Subscribers.

PRINTS FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE YEAR 1843.

I. ANCIENT ITALY.

PAINTED BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.; ENGRAVED BY J. T. WILLMORE.

II. MODERN ITALY.

PAINTED BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.; ENGRAVED BY WILLIAM MILLER.

III. & IV. (*The Pair to each Subscriber of One Guinea.*)

THE LATTICE.

PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.; ENGRAVED BY J. H. ROBINSON.

THE MASK.

The two first-named are NOW COMPLETED, by the two eminent Line Engravers, Messrs. WILLMORE and MILLER: the size of each is 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. The interest and beauty of the subjects have been universally acknowledged; and as Engravings they will be classed among the most successful efforts of modern times. The Pair, after LANDSEER'S exquisite Pictures, engraved by J. H. ROBINSON, are partially known; but the extreme delicacy and cost of the Engraving demanded a proportionate charge, which excluded them from the hands of all but a very few. The application of the Electrotype has justified their introduction into this Plan.

That this plan originates in private enterprise cannot be treated as an objection, inasmuch as *in this country such is the origin of nearly every great and prosperous national undertaking*—which can benefit its projectors only by really benefiting the Public.

Specimens of the above-named Plates may be seen, and Prospectuses, with every further information, obtained at the Offices, 26, Soho-square.

London, January, 1843.

RICHARD LLOYD,
J. L. GRUNDY, } *Secretaries.*

*** The Names of the Gentlemen forming the Committee will be shortly announced.

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